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FLORIDA
Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Division of Employment Security

October 1979 | Letter No. 376

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS
(12-month Averages)

State of Florida	Year Ending August 1979	Year Ending August 1978	Percent Change
*Civilian Labor Force	3,795,200	3,650,800	+ 4.0
*Employment	3,556,900	3,400,600	+ 4.6
*Unemployment	238,300	250,200	- 4.8
*Unemployment Rate	6.3	6.9	XXX
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	3,226,200	3,068,000	+ 5.2
Unemployment Compensation			
Initial Claims	29,000	31,000	- 6.5
Insured Unemployment	52,200	59,400	-12.1

*Adjusted to the monthly results of the Current Population Survey (CPS).

UNEMPLOYMENT STILL DECREASING BUT AT A SLOWER RATE: Twelve-month average data for Florida continue to show favorable changes. From the year ending August 1978 to the year ending August 1979 the average number of employed persons increased by 4.6 percent while the average number unemployed decreased by 4.8 percent. Over the same period there was a 6.5 percent decrease in the average number of persons filing new claims for unemployment compensation benefits and 12.1 percent drop in number of weeks claimed (insured unemployment). However, the above changes are much less impressive than for the twelve-month period ending August 1978. Over that twelve month period average employment increased by 8.2 percent while average unemployment decreased by 17 percent. Also, over the twelve month period ending August 1978 initial claims decreased by 24.2 percent and number of weeks claimed dropped by 29.2 percent.

SIMILARITIES IN RECOVERIES: The six Florida Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) that were hardest hit by the 1974-75 recession (in terms of highest unemployment rate) were Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa, Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Miami, Fort Myers, West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, and Sarasota.

The main factor in the high unemployment rate of most of these areas was the speculative construction of 1972-73. Builders overestimated the future market demand and as a result, there was overbuilding of condominiums, houses and office buildings. In the Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa SMSA, an area already depressed because of the phasing down of the aerospace industry, the recession made the situation worse.

CPS DATA* FOR FLORIDA AUGUST 1979

Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
3,833,600	3,600,800	232,800	6.1

*These data are primarily for use in allocation of money under various federal programs, including CETA. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

The same six areas that had the highest unemployment rates in the state during the recession seem to have made the greatest recovery during the years from 1975 to 1978. The decline of the annual average unemployment rate in each of the six areas was greater than or close to the state's decline of 5.6 percentage points. The six SMSA's also led the state in percent of nonagricultural employment growth over the same period. Nonfarm jobs grew by 33.1 percent in Fort Myers, 28.5 percent in Sarasota, 22.4 percent in West Palm Beach-Boca Raton, 20.9 percent in Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, 17.1 percent in Melbourne-Titusville-Cocoa and 11.6 percent in the Miami SMSA. All of the six areas except Miami were above the state's 13.6 percent growth in annual average nonagricultural employment from 1975 to 1978.

The fastest growing industries in all six of the areas were manufacturing and construction. Tourism-related industries, trade and services also showed strong growth in all of the areas.

The areas are all located in Central or South Florida, which partially explains the fact that they were among the hardest hit by the recession. When the economy began to recover and people again started to migrate to Central and South Florida in large numbers, the areas again became the fastest growing in the state.

INTERPRETING THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (Last of a three-part series concerning the Consumer Price Index): The National Consumer Price Indexes for *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* and for *All Urban Consumers* have a 1967 reference base. That is, the price of a specific item in 1967 is entered as 100, and changes are indicated in relation to that figure. An index of 110 means there is a 10 percent increase in prices since the base period; similarly, an index of 90 means a 10 percent decrease. Movements of the index from one date to another can be expressed as changes in index points, but it is more useful to express the movements as percent changes. This is because index points are affected by the base period, while percent changes are not.

In the following table, Item A increased by half as many index points as Item B. Yet, because of the different base figures, both had the same percent change. Prices advanced at the same rate. On the other hand, Items B and C show the same change in index points, but the percent change is much greater for Item C because of its lower base figure.

	Item A	Item B	Item C
Year I............	112.5	225.0	110.0
Year II...........	121.5	243.0	128.0
Change in Index Points.....	9.0	18.0	18.0
Percent Change...........	$\frac{9.0}{112.5}\times100=8.0$	$\frac{18.0}{225.0}\times100=8.0$	$\frac{18.0}{110.0}\times100=16.4$

More information concerning the Consumer Price Index can be obtained from the regional office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1371 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30309, Phone: 404/881-4418, or from the Office of Prices and Living Conditions, Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. 20212. For copies of pertinent press releases or for BLS publications, write or call the BLS regional office.

Source: Revising the Consumer Price Index, Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, 1978.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT DECLINES SEASONALLY: The total number of Floridians employed in nonagricultural jobs decreased slightly to 3,240 in August 1979. Monthly increases occurred in six of the eight major industry divisions, but these increases were offset by seasonal losses in government and wholesale and retail trade, causing the total number of nonfarm jobs to decline by 700. The drop during this same time in 1978 was 5,700 employees.

Manufacturing employment expanded by 4,000 (0.9 percent) in August. Much of this increase can be attributed to the fact that many hourly workers who took unpaid vacations in July returned to work in August. The durable goods manufacturing industries continued to show improvement with a 0.8 percent gain over the month and a 9.1 percent gain over the year. Except for the drop from June to July of this year, which was caused by vacations, durable goods manufacturing has shown a steady increase in employment all year. Machinery, except electrical and electronic equipment manufacturing showed the largest over-the-year improvements with gains of 16.0 percent and 18.9 percent, respectively. The nondurable goods industry division also experienced an over-the-month improvement. The largest rise in employment for nondurable goods, unexpectedly, was the 1,300 (2.7 percent) increase in food and kindred products. If normal patterns prevail we should see upturns in the food and kindred products industry for the remainder of the year.

The construction industry increased once again for the fourth consecutive month, reaching its highest level in nearly five years. There was an over-the-month gain of 2,200 construction workers and an increase of 17,600 workers during the past year. As in previous months of 1979, construction employment is still making most of its monthly gains in the special trade contracting sector of this industry.

Both finance, insurance and real estate and transportation and public utilities continued in the same upward trend they have maintained all year. Since January of 1979 these industries have averaged monthly increases of 1,800 and 1,100, respectively. The steady growth in finance, insurance and real estate and transportation and public utilities indicates that seasonal factors have very little influence on the employment in these industries.

Services showed a slight over-the-month increase of 300 while wholesale and retail trade posted a monthly decrease of 800. Health and business services were responsible for most of the gain in the services industry. Wholesale trade and the eating and drinking places suffered most of the losses that caused total trade to decline by 0.1 percent in August.

The most significant factor causing this monthly decrease in total nonagricultural employment was the expected continued decline in government employment, which dropped by 9,100. The largest part of this loss is accounted for by the usual decrease in employment at the local government level during the summer months. The continued layoffs of noninstructional personnel in education, the closing of summer schools, and the termination of many CETA summer jobs were the reasons for this decline in the government sector.

In general, there were no real surprises in this month's employment figures. Losses and gains were mixed among the published industries with government showing the largest loss (1.5 percent) of any of the major industry divisions.

HOURS AND EARNINGS UP: Both average weekly hours and average hourly earnings went up in August, making the average weekly earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers $218.69--an increase of $2.69 (1.2 percent) over July and $12.05 (5.8 percent) over August 1978. All manufacturing industries except preserved fruits and vegetables, apparel and other textile products, and chemicals and allied products had higher weekly earnings than in July while only machinery except electrical, preserved fruits and vegetables, and apparel and other textile products had lower weekly earnings than in August 1978. In the durable goods industries, only fabricated metal products and instruments and related products had shorter workweeks this month. Stone, clay and glass products and primary metal industries had the only monthly drop in average hourly earnings. Lumber and wood products had the largest increases in both average weekly hours and average hourly earnings, going up 5.2 percent and 4.1 percent, respectively. Average weekly hours for all nondurable goods industries except apparel and other textile products and printing and publishing went down in August with the largest decrease (2.8 percent) being in chemicals and allied products which also had the biggest drop in average hourly earnings (down 1.8 percent). All manufacturing industries had yearly gains in average hourly earnings while only stone, clay and glass products, primary metal industries, tobacco manufacturers, and chemicals and allied products had longer workweeks than last year.

In the selected nonmanufacturing industries, banking had the largest monthly declines in both average weekly hours and hourly earnings--5.0 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively. The largest increase in average weekly hours was in nonmetallic minerals, except fuels (up 1.8 percent) while the largest jump in hourly earnings was in communication, except U.S. Postal Service, which rose 4.1 percent. All nonmanufacturing industries had higher weekly and hourly earnings than last year.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS: Spendable earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers are as follows:

	August 1979	July 1979	August 1978
Gross Weekly Earnings	$218.69	$216.00*	$206.64
Spendable Earnings for:			
Workers with no dependents	177.00	175.15*	167.51
Married workers with three dependents filing joint returns	193.87	191.78*	182.92

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*Revised.

Note: These figures reflect tax liabilities rather than the amounts actually withheld from paychecks.

LABOR TURNOVER: In general, the August 1979 manufacturing turnover rates were lower than those of a year ago. There were two exceptions to this--recalls, which gained slightly, and quits, which remained the same. The new hire rate compared with July 1979 was holding steady while the quit rate, expected to decline in a tight job market, jumped up almost one full point. Another indicator which would be up in a belt-tightening economy is the layoff rate, which dropped below the previous month as well as August 1978. The last time the layoff rate was this low was in January 1979.

For the first time this year the quit rate surpassed the new hire rate in the mining industry.

The new hire rates for durable goods manufacturing were evenly divided between gains and losses. From the previous month the largest increase was found in stone, clay and glass products and the steepest decline in lumber and wood products. Four industries which had current layoff rates in excess of ten per thousand were fabricated metal products, transportation equipment, furniture and fixtures, and lumber and wood products. Occasionally a high recall rate will partially offset a high layoff rate, as occurred in the lumber and wood products industry.

For the first time this year, the quit rate of the nondurable goods manufacturing segment exceeded the new hire rate. Every industry had an increase in its quit rate compared with July. There were not enough gains in new hires to balance those separations, despite the turnaround in the food and kindred products industry. The fact that this industry has not come back in the same degree as in past years might indicate that there are doubts as to the immediate direction of employment.

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $9,360.12, or $.31 per copy, to provide current state labor market data and an analysis of changes in the state economy as required under the tersm of the cooperative agreement between the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

BUSINESS INDICATORS: According to the latest seasonally adjusted index of total nonagricultural employment, Florida's economic activity showed a slight decline of 0.1 percent during August. Of the 19 published employment indexes 13 improved, five declined and one remained unchanged.

Government showed the largest decline of all the employment indexes (1.9 percent) while food and kindred products, a component of the manufacturing industry, made the greatest improvement during the month (4.2 percent). Transportation posted a 0.5 percent increase in its employment index and this makes it the only index to have made gains during every month of 1979. The construction employment index took a decline of 0.1 percent in August after having registered improvements for the past three months.

All seasonally adjusted indexes, except that of food and kindred products, are still above the indexes of August 1978. Transportation, construction and the firms classified as other nonmanufacturing have shown the greatest growth over the past 12 months, but all indexes seem to point to a strong yearly growth trend in nonagricultural employment.

STATE OF FLORIDA--BUSINESS INDICATORS

Business Indicator	August 1979	July 1979*	August 1978	Percent Change		
				From		Year-to-Date
				July 1979	Aug. 1978	
Index of Employment: /1						
Total Nonag. Employment	131.1	131.2	125.7	- 0.1	+ 4.3	+ 4.7
Manufacturing	128.0	126.9	121.9	+ 0.9	+ 5.0	+ 7.5
Durable Goods	135.7	135.1	124.4	+ 0.4	+ 9.1	+11.0
Nondurable Goods	119.3	117.6	119.0	+ 1.4	+ 0.3	+ 3.3
Food & Kindred Prod.	116.5	111.8	120.6	+ 4.2	- 3.4	+ 4.0
Oth. Nondurable Goods	120.4	119.9	118.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.7	+ 3.0
Nonmanufacturing	131.6	131.9	126.4	- 0.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.2
Construction	98.6	98.7	91.1	- 0.1	+ 8.2	+ 9.5
Transportation	121.7	121.1	110.2	+ 0.5	+10.4	+ 6.6
Trade	128.3	128.3	126.0	0	+ 1.8	+ 2.3
Wholesale	125.6	126.6	119.2	- 0.8	+ 5.4	+ 5.1
Retail	129.1	128.8	127.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.0	+ 1.6
Eat. & Drink. Places	156.1	155.9	152.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.6	+ 3.5
Other	120.1	119.8	119.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Services	141.1	140.7	134.8	+ 0.3	+ 4.7	+ 4.7
Hotels & oth. Lodging	122.1	119.5	116.2	+ 2.2	+ 5.1	+ 2.6
Other	144.0	143.9	137.6	+ 0.1	+ 4.7	+ 4.9
Government	141.6	144.3	139.1	- 1.9	+ 1.8	+ 2.0
Other Nonmfg. /2	138.1	136.8	126.8	+ 1.0	+ 8.9	+ 8.1
Unemployment Comp:						
Initial Claims	30,239	45,899	31,359	-34.1	- 3.6	- 4.1
Weeks Claimed	304,416	266,182	315,846	+14.4	- 3.6	- 6.4
Gross Sales /3	$8,971,303,397	$12,430,973,750	$7,368,789,302	-27.8	+21.8	+18.9
Sales, Use Tax Coll. /3	$ 167,408,858	$ 177,897,825	$ 143,699,704	- 5.9	+16.5	+16.7
New Incorporations /4	4,175	3,945	3,666	+ 5.8	+13.9	+17.0
Total U.C. Payments	$ 14,498,694	$ 10,916,644	$ 13,111,631	+32.8	+10.6	- 4.6

1/ 1972=100. This index has been seasonally adjusted.

2/ Mining, Communication, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

3/ Source: Florida Department of Revenue. Remitted in designated month for preceding month. Monthly totals for gross sales are neither complete nor strictly comparable from month to month due to the variation in the number of firms reporting this item.

4/ Office of the Secretary of State

* Revised

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	August 1979	July 1979*	August 1978	NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	3,240.3	3,241.0	3,104.8	- 0.7	**	+135.5	+ 4.4
MANUFACTURING	444.4	440.4	422.7	+ 4.0	+ 0.9	+ 21.7	+ 5.1
Durable Goods	255.0	252.9	233.8	+ 2.1	+ 0.8	+ 21.2	+ 9.1
Lumber & Wood Products	22.0	21.9	21.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Furniture & Fixtures	9.8	9.4	10.0	+ 0.4	+ 4.3	- 0.2	- 2.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	22.5	22.4	21.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	+ 3.2
Primary Metal Industries	3.8	3.8	4.2	0	0	- 0.4	- 9.5
Fabricated Metal Products	34.1	34.6	32.6	- 0.5	- 1.4	+ 1.5	+ 4.6
Machinery, except Electrical	31.2	30.6	26.9	+ 0.6	+ 2.0	+ 4.3	+16.0
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	66.6	65.6	56.0	+ 1.0	+ 1.5	+ 10.6	+18.9
Transportation Equipment	45.5	45.1	41.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.9	+ 3.9	+ 9.4
Instruments & Related Products	12.0	11.9	11.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.5	+ 4.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	7.5	7.6	7.6	- 0.1	- 1.3	- 0.1	- 1.3
Nondurable Goods	189.4	187.5	188.9	+ 1.9	+ 1.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Food & Kindred Products	49.1	47.8	50.8	+ 1.3	+ 2.7	- 1.7	- 3.3
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	11.5	11.6	9.5	- 0.1	- 0.9	+ 2.0	+21.1
Tobacco Manufactures	2.2	2.2	2.6	0	0	- 0.4	-15.4
Apparel & other Textile Products	31.0	30.5	33.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.6	- 2.2	- 6.6
Paper & Allied Products	16.5	16.8	16.1	- 0.3	- 1.8	+ 0.4	+ 2.5
Printing & Publishing	35.5	35.6	33.8	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 1.7	+ 5.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	27.4	27.4	26.7	0	0	+ 0.7	+ 2.6
Other Nondurable Goods /2	27.7	27.2	25.7	+ 0.5	+ 1.8	+ 2.0	+ 7.8
MINING	9.8	9.7	9.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.5	+ 5.4
Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels	8.6	8.6	8.2	0	0	+ 0.4	+ 4.9
Phosphate Rock	5.6	5.6	5.4	0	0	+ 0.2	+ 3.7
CONSTRUCTION	233.8	231.6	216.2	+ 2.2	+ 0.9	+ 17.2	+ 8.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, EXC. U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	207.8	207.1	190.4	+ 0.7	+ 0.3	+ 17.4	+ 9.1
Transportation	118.8	118.5	107.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.3	+ 11.2	+10.4
Railroad Transportation	11.7	11.7	11.6	0	0	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Local & Interurban Passenger Transport	7.3	7.5	7.0	- 0.2	- 2.7	+ 0.3	+ 4.3
Trucking & Warehousing	39.3	39.4	33.8	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 5.5	+16.3
Transportation by Air	37.5	37.2	34.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.8	+ 2.9	+ 8.4
Communication exc. U.S. Postal Service	63.6	63.2	58.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	+ 5.0	+ 8.5
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	25.4	25.4	24.2	0	0	+ 1.2	+ 5.0

(continued)

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	August 1979	July 1979*	August 1978	MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
				NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	810.7	811.5	795.8	- 0.8	- 0.1	+14.9	+ 1.9
Wholesale Trade	173.7	174.9	164.8	- 1.2	- 0.7	+ 8.9	+ 5.4
Wholesale Trade Durable Goods	101.8	102.2	96.4	- 0.4	- 0.4	+ 5.4	+ 5.6
Wholesale Trade Nondurable Goods	71.9	72.7	68.4	- 0.8	- 1.1	+ 3.5	+ 5.1
Retail Trade	637.0	636.6	631.0	+ 0.4	+ 0.1	+ 6.0	+ 1.0
Building and Garden Supplies	30.1	30.0	27.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.5	+ 9.1
General Merchandise Stores	99.1	98.5	101.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	- 2.3	- 2.3
Food Stores	101.4	101.2	100.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.2	+ 1.2
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	78.7	79.0	83.1	- 0.3	- 0.4	- 4.4	- 5.3
Apparel & Accessory Stores	36.1	35.4	34.5	+ 0.7	+ 2.0	+ 1.6	+ 4.6
Furniture & Home Furnishings	31.4	31.1	29.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	+ 2.0	+ 6.8
Eating & Drinking Places	189.5	191.2	184.8	- 1.7	- 0.9	+ 4.7	+ 2.5
Miscellaneous Retail	70.7	70.2	70.0	+ 0.5	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	+ 1.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	241.8	239.9	220.5	+ 1.9	+ 0.8	+21.3	+ 9.7
Banking	54.2	53.8	49.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	+ 4.4	+ 8.8
Credit Agencies other than Banks	36.8	36.5	32.3	+ 0.3	+ 0.8	+ 4.5	+13.9
Insurance Carriers	41.3	41.3	41.0	0	0	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
SERVICES /3	702.8	702.5	671.1	+ 0.3	**	+31.7	+ 4.7
Hotels & other Lodging Places	77.4	77.6	73.6	- 0.2	- 0.3	+ 3.8	+ 5.2
Personal Services	38.6	38.8	40.6	- 0.2	- 0.5	- 2.0	- 4.9
Health Services	190.5	189.6	178.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.5	+12.2	+ 6.8
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	589.2	598.3	578.8	- 9.1	- 1.5	+10.4	+ 1.8
Total Federal Government	85.1	86.5	85.8	- 1.4	- 1.6	- 0.7	- 0.8
Total State Government	118.9	118.9	114.2	0	0	+ 4.7	+ 4.1
Total Local Government	385.2	392.9	378.8	- 7.7	- 2.0	+ 6.4	+ 1.7

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salaried workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month, with the exception of federal employment for the Department of Defense, which is on an end-of-month basis. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic workers and military personnel of the armed forces are excluded. All data are adjusted to first quarter 1978 benchmark levels.

2/ Includes textile mill products, petroleum and coal products, rubber and plastics products not elsewhere classified, and leather and leather products.

3/ Includes a miscellaneous group of agricultural service establishments and establishments not elsewhere classified.

* Revised

** Less than .05%

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES /1
FLORIDA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	August 1979	July 1979*	August 1978	August 1979	July 1979*	August 1978	August 1979	July 1979*	August 1978
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	$218.69	$216.00	$206.64	40.2	40.0	41.0	$5.44	$5.40	$5.04
Durable Goods	226.64	220.89	216.32	40.4	39.8	41.6	5.61	5.55	5.20
Lumber & Wood Prod.	187.50	171.29	173.80	38.5	36.6	39.5	4.87	4.68	4.40
Furniture & Fixtures	177.45	170.70	169.73	39.0	37.6	40.8	4.55	4.54	4.16
Stone, Clay & Glass	249.43	245.59	236.83	44.7	43.7	44.6	5.58	5.62	5.31
Primary Metal Ind.	248.14	243.39	206.57	42.2	40.7	41.9	5.88	5.98	4.93
Fabricated Metal	233.04	230.01	211.87	40.6	41.0	41.3	5.74	5.61	5.13
Machinery, except Electrical	226.94	226.55	242.97	39.4	39.4	44.5	5.76	5.75	5.46
Electric and Electronic Equipment	217.65	207.69	208.06	39.5	37.9	40.4	5.51	5.48	5.15
Transportation Equip.	281.26	272.14	263.54	41.0	40.8	41.7	6.86	6.67	6.32
Instruments & Related Products	196.25	189.37	177.94	40.8	40.9	41.0	4.81	4.63	4.34
Nondurable Goods	209.60	210.77	199.58	40.0	40.3	40.4	5.24	5.23	4.94
Food & Kindred Prods.	208.15	206.92	205.03	39.8	40.1	42.1	5.23	5.16	4.87
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	184.80	187.59	186.17	38.5	39.0	43.6	4.80	4.81	4.27
Tobacco Manufactures	153.09	148.97	133.55	37.8	38.1	35.9	4.05	3.91	3.72
Apparel and other Textiles	126.02	127.04	127.70	35.2	34.9	36.8	3.58	3.64	3.47
Paper & Allied Prods.	313.48	313.17	310.93	43.6	43.8	46.2	7.19	7.15	6.73
Printing & Publishing	222.64	218.52	219.65	37.8	37.1	38.4	5.89	5.89	5.72
Chemicals and Allied Products	284.60	296.17	261.21	42.1	43.3	41.2	6.76	6.84	6.34
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	290.19	285.57	260.16	51.0	50.1	48.0	5.69	5.70	5.42
Phosphate Rock	305.10	308.44	281.01	43.4	44.0	43.5	7.03	7.01	6.46
COMMUNICATION	322.18	304.91	304.50	41.2	40.6	42.0	7.82	7.51	7.25
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	321.64	326.56	296.61	42.1	42.3	41.6	7.64	7.72	7.13
BANKING	148.96	159.60	139.76	38.0	40.0	38.5	3.92	3.99	3.63

1/ These average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect changes in premium pay for overtime and late shift work as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates. Estimates are for all full-time production and related workers who are employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The estimated number of production workers for August 1979 was 301,240 for manufacturing; 6,703 for nonmetallic mining and quarrying; 49,988 for communication; 19,610 for electric, gas and sanitary services and 42,678 for banking.

* Revised

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING /1
FLORIDA
(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATE									SEPARATION RATE								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRE			RECALL			TOTAL			QUIT			LAYOFF		
	Aug. 1979	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Aug. 1979	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Aug. 1979	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Aug. 1979	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Aug. 1979	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Aug. 1979	July 1979	Aug. 1978
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	5.8	*6.2	6.6	4.8	*4.8	5.8	0.8	*1.2	0.6	6.1	*5.9	6.6	4.3	*3.4	4.3	0.7	*1.2	0.9
Durable Goods	6.0	6.6	6.4	5.1	4.9	5.8	0.6	1.4	0.4	6.2	5.5	6.5	4.0	3.4	4.1	0.9	0.7	1.0
Lumber & Wood Prods.	7.6	9.6	9.7	6.2	8.8	8.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	9.0	9.4	10.0	5.9	6.0	6.5	1.3	1.0	1.4
Furniture & Fixtures	5.5	6.3	10.1	5.3	6.1	9.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	6.7	7.5	8.5	4.3	4.9	6.6	1.4	0.5	0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	6.7	6.0	6.4	6.5	5.5	6.3	0.1	0.2	**	7.4	5.0	6.9	5.1	3.0	4.1	0.4	0.6	0.6
Fabricated Metal	7.3	6.5	7.4	6.6	5.9	6.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	9.5	7.4	7.3	6.6	5.3	5.0	1.9	1.1	0.9
Machinery, except Elec.	5.4	5.7	6.7	5.2	5.4	6.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	5.4	4.7	5.8	4.3	3.5	4.2	**	0.1	0.3
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	5.3	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.4	3.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	4.1	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.0	2.3	0.3	0.7	0.1
Transportation Equip	5.9	10.6	7.3	4.9	4.1	6.5	0.7	6.2	0.6	5.9	4.7	7.3	2.3	2.5	4.3	1.6	1.0	1.6
Instruments & Related Products	4.2	5.0	4.1	2.9	4.5	3.9	1.1	0.1	0.1	5.1	6.0	4.9	4.1	3.2	4.0	0.5	0.5	0.1
Nondurable Goods	5.5	5.8	6.6	4.3	4.8	5.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	5.9	6.3	6.5	4.6	3.3	4.5	0.5	1.9	0.7
Food & Kindred Prods.	8.7	7.9	11.3	6.0	6.6	9.2	2.7	1.3	2.1	7.0	9.7	9.9	5.1	4.6	6.9	0.7	3.7	0.7
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	6.0	8.7	7.1	3.8	6.0	6.1	2.2	2.7	0.9	7.6	14.4	11.9	3.6	4.7	5.9	2.8	8.1	1.2
Apparel and Other Textiles	4.4	6.3	5.3	3.0	4.5	4.5	1.4	1.8	0.6	5.1	6.0	5.9	4.0	2.6	3.2	0.3	2.3	[illegible].9
Paper & Allied Prods.	3.5	2.6	3.4	2.5	2.2	2.3	0.9	0.2	1.0	4.7	3.1	3.0	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.4
Printing & Publishing	4.9	5.7	4.4	4.5	5.1	4.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	6.1	4.6	4.4	5.8	3.1	3.4	**	0.5	0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.9	2.3	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.8	0.2	**	0.1	4.1	3.1	2.8	3.1	1.6	1.9	0.1	0.8	**
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	3.7	2.4	3.0	3.2	2.0	2.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	4.7	2.6	3.8	3.6	1.8	2.1	**	**	**

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. The rates are based on accessions and separations for the entire calendar month.

* Revised
** Rate less than 0.05%

STATE OF FLORIDA

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
TALLAHASSEE 32304
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED
FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

Labor Market Information

rec Jan 4, 80 ac S1765-3

FLORIDA
Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Division of Employment Security

November 1979 | LABOR MARKET INDICATORS (12-month Averages) | Letter No. 377

State of Florida	Year Ending September 1979	Year Ending September 1978	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	3,798,400	3,667,800	+ 3.6
Employment	3,563,500	3,416,700	+ 4.3
Unemployment	234,900	251,100	- 6.5
Unemployment Rate	6.2	6.8	XXX
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	3,237,900	3,082,200	+ 5.1
Unemployment Compensation			
Initial Claims	28,900	30,300	- 4.6
Insured Unemployment	52,800	57,900	- 8.8

GOOD NEWS...BAD NEWS: The good news is that twelve-month average labor force data continues to show signs of growth. Over the year ending September 1979 the civilian labor force grew by 3.6 percent, employment increased by 4.3 percent and unemployment decreased by 6.5 percent. During the same time, nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased by 5.1 percent. Unemployment compensation initial claims decreased 4.6 percent and insured unemployment dropped by 8.8 percent.

The bad news is that the twelve-month indicators show that the state's economy is growing at an ever-slower rate. If the current national recession continues, its impact will be felt in Florida sooner or later. Then the growth rate will slow to the point that there may even be negative growth.

THE NATION: The nation's overall unemployment rate was 5.8 percent in September, down from 6.0 percent in August 1979. The drop in the number of unemployed adult women accounted for most of the over-the-month decrease. The unemployment rate for that group dropped from 5.9 percent in August to 5.5 percent in September. There was also a slight drop in the unemployment rate of part-time workers. Most of the other worker categories remained about the same.

Total employment was up by 610,000 in September for a total increase of 2.5 million over the past year. The bulk of the increase, over 1.8 million, took place in the first half of the twelve-month period. Adult women accounted for most of the gains in employment throughout the year.

CPS-DATA* FOR FLORIDA SEPTEMBER 1979

Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
3,812,900	3,566,900	246,000	6.5

*These data are primarily for use in allocation of money under various federal programs, including CETA. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

The civilian labor force was 103.5 million in September, up 450,000 from August and 2.5 million higher than September a year ago. The overall civilian labor force participation rate in September was equal to the all-time high of 63.9 percent of February 1979. The higher rate represented, in part, the increased labor force participation of women and part-time workers.

AVERAGE JOB TENURE DOWN: Job tenure, the length of time a worker stays in a job, has been declining, according to supplemental questions to the Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted for the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. Median job tenure for all workers in January 1978 was 3.6 years--down from 3.9 years in January 1973, when a similar survey was conducted. Contributing to this decrease in average tenure is a rise in the percentage of workers with tenure of one year or less and a decline in the percentage of persons with 10 or more years of tenure. Two basic changes in labor force behavior are reflected in these observations: the large number of women and youth entering the labor force (often starting at entry-level, stepping stone jobs) and the trend toward earlier retirement, which takes the workers with longest tenure out of the labor force.

As might be expected, men tend to have longer average tenure than women, 4.5 years compared to 2.6 years. Blacks and whites both have tenure that is close in length--3.7 and 3.6 years, respectively--while Hispanics had an average length of tenure the same as that of women. As also might be expected, the male/female differences are nonexistant in the early ages and increase as the population gets older. The greatest male/female difference occurs in the 55-to-64-year-old age group. This group for males has the longest tenure of any age/race/sex grouping.

Self-employed persons have the longest tenure of any group with a 18.1 year average for self-employed agricultural workers and 6.8 years for self-employed nonfarm workers. Probably because of the high number of self-employed farmers, this occupational group has the longest tenure. The traditionally "stable" nonfarm industries--government and transportation and public utilities show the longest tenure on the industry distribution (6.7 and 6.6 years, respectively). Not surprisingly, the construction and trade industries have the shortest tenure (2.5 years each). Jobs in these industries tend to be more seasonal or short term than in others.

NONFARM JOBS SHOW SEASONAL INCREASE: The estimated number of nonfarm jobs in the State of Florida rose by 15,000 during September to a total of 3,255,100. Manufacturing, construction, wholesale and retail trade and government were the major industries that contributed to this monthly increase in employment. Those industries affected by winter tourism showed indications that their increases for the 1979-1980 tourist season will not begin until October.

Manufacturing employment, in which only two component industries incurred monthly losses (totaling only 300 employees), increased by 5,600 in September. This employment surge of 1.3 percent in all manufacturing was almost equally divided among the durable and nondurable industries as they gained 2,900 and 2,700, respectively. The two largest durable goods gainers from August to September were fabricated metal products with 1,000 and transportation equipment with 900. In the nondurable goods industries, food and kindred products showed the largest monthly increase with 1,100 more people finding work in September as compared to a 3,700 job drop in September of 1978. Total manufacturing employment has increased by 6.3 percent over the past twelve months, an average increase of more than 2,200 new jobs per month.

The construction industry continued to improve by employing 300 more workers in September than in August. Construction employment has increased steadily since April 1979 and it has made monthly improvements in seven of the last nine months. In September, there were 15,900 more jobs in the construction industry than there were twelve months ago, but construction is still 72,700 jobs below its August 1973 high of 307,100.

As expected, the reopening of public schools had the greatest impact on employment levels, adding a net gain of 14,500 jobs to government payrolls. Even though federal and other local government employment declined in September, the added workers in local education were enough to effect a 2.5 percent increase in the industry division as a whole.

Finance, insurance and real estate, which lost 1,200 jobs during September, posted its first monthly decline in eight months. All the components of this industry, except credit agencies other than banks, lost workers during September. Despite this monthly decline, finance, insurance and real estate is still at its second highest employment level ever and has had the greatest percentage increase over the last twelve months of all the major industry divisions.

The wholesale and retail trade industry experienced a slight gain of 100 jobs during the month, as the wholesale trade subdivision made gains large enough to offset the net losses which occurred in the retail sector.

In retail trade, healthy increases occurred in general merchandise stores and food stores while strong declines were experienced in eating and drinking places and miscellaneous retail stores. The retail trade subdivision, which lost 1,100 employees over the month, registered its first September decline since 1965.

Among the nongovernment industry divisions, services had the largest monthly loss with a 3,800 decrease in employment. Monthly advances were made by the business, legal, educational and agricultural service firms, but these industries amount to only about 26 percent of all services and their advances were not enough to offset the losses which occurred in the larger services component industries. Despite a monthly decline, services in the last twelve months has added more new jobs to the nonagricultural employment total than any other major industry division.

HOURS AND EARNINGS UP OVER THE MONTH: Average hourly earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers rose 1.4 percent from August to September 1979, causing the average weekly earnings to be $266.89. This figure represents an increase of $3.78 (1.7 percent) over the August 1979 figure and $16.16 (7.7 percent) over September 1978. All manufacturing industries except nonelectrical machinery had higher average weekly earnings than last year while all manufacturing industries except stone, clay and glass products, instruments and related products, and tobacco manufacturers had monthly increases in average weekly earnings. Among the durable goods industries, only instruments and related products had lower average hourly earnings than in August. Hourly earnings for furniture and fixtures went up 2.9 percent, the largest increase in the durable goods sector. Furniture and fixtures also had the largest drop in average weekly hours (down 3.4 percent) while the largest increase was in primary metal industries (up 6.8 percent). Printing and publishing had the greatest increase in hourly wages among the nondurable goods industries (up 4.9 percent) while also having a 3.9 percent drop in average weekly hours. Food and kindred products had a 3.0 percent increase in average weekly hours, going up the most of all nondurable goods industries. None of the industries in nondurable goods had a longer workweek than a year ago. All manufacturing industries had higher hourly earnings this month than in September 1978.

Communication, except U. S. Postal Service, had the largest increase in average hourly earnings among the published nonmanufacturing industries for the second consecutive month (up another 3.1 percent). Nonmetallic minerals, except fuels had the only drop in hourly earnings and also the largest drop in weekly hours--down 0.3 percent and 2.6 percent, respectively. Banking was the only nonmanufacturing industry to have a longer workweek this month than in August.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS: Spendable earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers are as follows:

1979	September 1979	August 1979	September 1978
Gross Weekly Earnings	$226.89	$223.11*	$210.73
Spendable Earnings for:			
Workers with no dependents	183.08	180.33*	170.45
Married workers with three dependents filing joint returns	200.17	197.30*	185.98

*Revised

Note: These figures reflect gross earnings, minus estimated tax liabilities rather than the amounts actually withheld from paychecks.

LABOR TURNOVER SLOWING: Labor turnover rates for September were down from the previous month in every category. Generally, in a slumping economy, one would expect to experience low new hire, recall and quit rates and high layoff rates. Only two of these figures conformed to these expectations; new hires were still at a high level and layoffs decreased rather than moving upward. The current rates dropped below all September 1978 figures with the exception of layoffs, which held steady. The most noticeable feature was that the total accession and separation rates were "dead even". New hires outweighed quits but slightly and the same condition prevailed with layoffs and recalls.

The September total accession and separation rates offset one another in the durable goods manufacturing sector. Current new hires were below the previous month and September 1978 figures in every category. Recalls in lumber and wood products and stone, clay and glass were the same in September 1978 and September 1979. In machinery, except electrical, and electrical and electronic equipment those rates were up slightly over the year. Those industries had monthly recalls that were unchanging and gaining slightly, respectively. In the quit column lumber and wood products, stone, clay and glass products, and machinery, except electrical, had rates that increased over the year, contrary to the indicated trend. The only industry to have an over-the-month gain in quits was transportation equipment. The general trend of layoffs was up slightly compared to September 1978 and August 1979.

The surprise of the month was that accessions exceeded separations in nondurable goods manufacturing group. The new hire rate was 1.1 points above the quit rate and recalls counterbalanced layoffs. Apparel and other textiles, printing and publishing, and chemicals and allied products made gains in new hires over the month. Those same industries had monthly increases in their quit rates with the exception of apparel and other textiles. Paper and allied products was down markedly in every category. Recalls dwindled in every industry. Layoff rates held steady over the month in food and kindred products and in chemicals and allied products.

BUSINESS INDICATORS: In September 1979, Florida's seasonally adjusted index of total nonagricultural employment declined for the second straight month. This 0.2 percent monthly decline in the total nonagricultural employment index was generated strictly from the losses which occurred among nonmanufacturing employment indexes. Of the 13 published nonmanufacturing employment indexes, eight declined while five improved. All manufacturing indexes improved during the month of September.

For the second consecutive month government has shown the greatest decline of all the employment indexes and over the past four months the government employment index has had more fluctuation than any of the other 19 published indexes.

The index for hotels and other lodging places employment recorded the greatest improvement of any index. This monthly increase of 4.6 percent is the biggest gain hotels has made during 1979.

All seasonally adjusted indexes, except other retail trade, are still above those of September 1978. Also, the 1979 year-to-date business indicators are staying above the 1978 indexes in all component industries.

STATE OF FLORIDA--BUSINESS INDICATORS

Business Indicator	September 1979	August 1979*	September 1978	Percent Change From August 1979	Percent Change From Sept. 1978	Percent Change Year-to-Date
Index of Employment: /1						
Total Nonag. Employment	130.9	131.1	125.9	- 0.2	+ 4.0	+ 4.6
Manufacturing	128.9	128.2	121.3	+ 0.5	+ 6.3	+ 7.4
Durable Goods	136.9	135.9	126.1	+ 0.7	+ 8.6	+10.8
Nondurable Goods	119.9	119.5	115.9	+ 0.3	+ 3.5	+ 3.3
Food & Kindred Prod.	118.0	117.6	109.9	+ 0.3	+ 7.4	+ 4.5
Oth. Nondurable Goods	120.7	120.2	118.3	+ 0.4	+ 2.0	+ 2.9
Nonmanufacturing	131.3	131.6	126.6	- 0.2	+ 3.7	+ 4.2
Construction	99.3	98.7	92.6	+ 0.6	+ 7.2	+ 9.3
Transportation	119.8	120.3	110.9	- 0.4	+ 8.0	+ 6.6
Trade	128.4	128.5	126.7	- 0.1	+ 1.3	+ 2.2
Wholesale	126.3	125.5	121.0	+ 0.6	+ 4.4	+ 5.0
Retail	129.0	129.4	128.3	- 0.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.5
Eat. & Drink. Places	157.4	157.2	151.9	+ 0.1	+ 3.6	+ 3.6
Other	119.7	120.2	120.5	- 0.4	- 0.7	+ 0.7
Services	141.3	141.2	134.5	+ 0.1	+ 5.1	+ 4.7
Hotels & oth. Lodging	127.9	122.3	118.0	+ 4.6	+ 8.4	+ 3.2
Other	143.3	144.1	136.9	- 0.6	+ 4.7	+ 4.9
Government	139.7	141.2	138.5	- 1.1	+ 0.9	+ 1.9
Other Nonmfg. /2	137.6	138.0	127.5	- 0.3	+ 7.9	+ 8.1
Unemployment Comp:						
Initial Claims	24,888	30,239	25,610	-17.7	- 2.8	- 4.0
Weeks Claimed	255,982	304,416	272,386	-15.9	- 6.0	- 6.4
Gross Sales /3	$9,041,132,425	$8,971,303,397	$7,594,217,352	+ 0.8	+19.1	+18.9
Sales, Use Tax Coll. /3	$ 171,822,137	$ 167,408,858	$ 149,296,777	+ 2.6	+15.1	+16.5
New Incorporations /4	3,900	4,175	3,066	- 6.6	+27.2	+18.0
Total U.C. Payments	$ 12,616,170	$ 14,498,694	$ 12,289,960	-13.0	+ 2.7	- 3.6

1/ 1972=100. This index has been seasonally adjusted.

2/ Mining, Communication, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

3/ Source: Florida Department of Revenue. Remitted in designated month for preceding month. Monthly totals for gross sales are neither complete nor strictly comparable from month to month due to the variation in the number of firms reporting this item.

4/ Office of the Secretary of State

* Revised

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

FLORIDA	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	September 1979	August 1979*	September 1978	NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	3,255.1	3,240.1	3,129.4	+15.0	+ 0.5	+125.7	+ 4.0
MANUFACTURING	450.6	445.0	423.9	+ 5.6	+ 1.3	+ 26.7	+ 6.2
Durable Goods	258.3	255.4	237.9	+ 2.9	+ 1.1	+ 20.4	+ 8.6
Lumber & Wood Products	22.7	22.6	21.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.1	+ 5.1
Furniture & Fixtures	9.9	9.7	10.3	+ 0.2	+ 2.1	- 0.4	- 3.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	22.7	22.6	22.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	+ 3.2
Primary Metal Industries	3.8	3.8	4.2	0	0	- 0.4	- 9.5
Fabricated Metal Products	35.2	34.2	33.4	+ 1.0	+ 2.9	+ 1.8	+ 5.4
Machinery, except Electrical	31.2	31.2	27.3	0	0	+ 3.9	+14.3
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	66.9	66.3	56.9	+ 0.6	+ 0.9	+10.0	+17.6
Transportation Equipment	46.5	45.6	42.8	+ 0.9	+ 2.0	+ 3.7	+ 8.6
Instruments & Related Products	11.9	11.9	11.7	0	0	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	7.4	7.5	7.7	- 0.1	- 1.3	- 0.3	- 3.9
Nondurable Goods	192.3	189.6	186.0	+ 2.7	+ 1.4	+ 6.3	+ 3.4
Food & Kindred Products	50.6	49.5	47.1	+ 1.1	+ 2.2	+ 3.5	+ 7.4
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	12.3	11.5	10.2	+ 0.8	+ 7.0	+ 2.1	+20.6
Tobacco Manufactures	2.0	1.8	2.6	+ 0.2	+11.1	- 0.6	-23.1
Apparel & other Textile Products	32.3	31.8	33.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.6	- 0.9	- 2.7
Paper & Allied Products	17.2	16.6	16.5	+ 0.6	+ 3.6	+ 0.7	+ 4.2
Printing & Publishing	35.7	35.5	34.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 1.4	+ 4.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	27.7	27.4	26.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.1	+ 0.9	+ 3.4
Other Nondurable Goods /2	26.8	27.0	25.5	- 0.2	- 0.7	+ 1.3	+ 5.1
MINING	9.6	9.8	9.5	- 0.2	- 2.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.1
Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels	8.5	8.6	8.3	- 0.1	- 1.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Phosphate Rock	5.6	5.6	5.4	0	0	+ 0.2	+ 3.7
CONSTRUCTION	234.4	234.1	218.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	+15.9	+ 7.3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, EXC. U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	206.2	206.5	191.7	- 0.3	- 0.1	+14.5	+ 7.6
Transportation	117.2	117.5	108.5	- 0.3	- 0.3	+ 8.7	+ 8.0
Railroad Transportation	11.8	11.8	11.5	0	0	+ 0.3	+ 2.6
Local & Interurban Passenger Transport	7.3	7.3	6.9	0	0	+ 0.4	+ 5.8
Trucking & Warehousing	38.7	39.3	34.6	- 0.6	- 1.5	+ 4.1	+11.8
Transportation by Air	37.7	37.5	34.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 2.9	+ 8.3
Communication exc. U.S. Postal Service	63.6	63.6	59.0	0	0	+ 4.6	+ 7.8
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	25.4	25.4	24.2	0	0	+ 1.2	+ 5.0

(continued)

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ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

FLORIDA	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	September 1979	August 1979*	September 1978	MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
				NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	812.4	812.3	801.6	+ 0.1	**	+10.8	+ 1.3
Wholesale Trade	174.8	173.6	167.3	+ 1.2	+ 0.7	+ 7.5	+ 4.5
Wholesale Trade Durable Goods	101.6	101.6	97.5	0	0	+ 4.1	+ 4.2
Wholesale Trade Nondurable Goods	73.2	72.0	69.8	+ 1.2	+ 1.7	+ 3.4	+ 4.9
Retail Trade	637.6	638.7	634.3	- 1.1	- 0.2	+ 3.3	+ 0.5
Building and Garden Supplies	30.2	30.1	27.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.3	+ 8.2
General Merchandise Stores	101.5	99.9	103.8	+ 1.6	+ 1.6	- 2.3	- 2.2
Food Stores	103.2	101.4	101.7	+ 1.8	+ 1.8	+ 1.5	+ 1.5
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	78.1	78.8	83.9	- 0.7	- 0.9	- 5.8	- 6.9
Apparel & Accessory Stores	35.5	35.8	34.3	- 0.3	- 0.8	+ 1.2	+ 3.5
Furniture & Home Furnishings	31.7	31.3	30.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.3	+ 1.5	+ 5.0
Eating & Drinking Places	188.7	190.8	182.3	- 2.1	- 1.1	+ 6.4	+ 3.5
Miscellaneous Retail	68.7	70.6	70.2	- 1.9	- 2.7	- 1.5	- 2.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	240.4	241.6	221.3	- 1.2	- 0.5	+19.1	+ 8.6
Banking	53.8	54.1	50.0	- 0.3	- 0.6	+ 3.8	+ 7.6
Credit Agencies other than Banks	36.9	36.8	32.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 4.3	+13.2
Insurance Carriers	41.1	41.3	40.9	- 0.2	- 0.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
SERVICES /3	699.5	703.3	666.2	- 3.8	- 0.5	+33.3	+ 5.0
Hotels & other Lodging Places	76.0	77.5	70.2	- 1.5	- 1.9	+ 5.8	+ 8.3
Personal Services	38.3	38.7	40.1	- 0.4	- 1.0	- 1.8	- 4.5
Health Services	190.4	190.5	179.5	- 0.1	- 0.1	+10.9	+ 6.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	602.0	587.5	569.7	+14.5	+ 2.5	+ 5.3	+ 0.9
Total Federal Government	85.7	85.8	84.9	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.9
Total State Government	117.4	117.4	112.7	0	0	+ 4.7	+ 4.2
Total Local Government	398.9	384.3	399.1	+14.6	+ 3.8	- 0.2	- 0.1

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salaried workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month, with the exception of federal employment for the Department of Defense, which is on an end-of-month basis. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic workers and military personnel of the armed forces are excluded. All data are adjusted to first quarter 1978 benchmark levels.

2/ Includes textile mill products, petroleum and coal products, rubber and plastics products not elsewhere classified, and leather and leather products.

3/ Includes a miscellaneous group of agricultural service establishments and establishments not elsewhere classified.

* Revised

** Less than 0.05 percent

ERRATUM: In last month's issue of this publication (No. 376), the first paragraph on page 3 should have begun "NONFARM EMPLOYMENT DECLINES SEASONALLY: The total number of Floridians employed in nonagricultural jobs decreased slightly to 3,240,000 in August 1979." (Not 3,240.) We apologize for this error.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES /1

FLORIDA	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979*	Sept. 1978	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979*	Sept. 1978	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979*	Sept. 1978
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	$226.89	$223.11	$210.73	40.3	40.2	41.4	$5.63	$5.55	$5.09
Durable Goods	237.46	234.09	219.87	40.8	40.5	41.8	5.82	5.78	5.26
Lumber & Wood Prod.	186.53	185.37	175.08	38.7	38.7	39.7	4.82	4.79	4.41
Furniture & Fixtures	186.00	177.64	163.96	40.0	39.3	39.7	4.65	4.52	4.13
Stone, Clay & Glass	247.97	253.90	234.88	43.2	44.7	44.4	5.74	5.68	5.29
Primary Metal Ind.	264.44	243.90	212.00	44.0	41.2	40.0	6.01	5.92	5.30
Fabricated Metal	232.53	232.70	218.18	40.3	40.4	41.4	5.77	5.76	5.27
Machinery, except Electrical	223.97	220.30	240.35	39.5	39.2	44.1	5.67	5.62	5.45
Electric and Electronic Equipment	239.93	230.92	210.31	41.8	40.3	40.6	5.74	5.73	5.18
Transportation Equip.	306.61	301.92	276.05	41.1	40.8	43.2	7.46	7.40	6.39
Instruments & Related Products	187.41	188.67	182.62	42.4	40.4	41.6	4.42	4.67	4.39
Nondurable Goods	214.38	208.95	204.59	39.7	39.8	41.0	5.40	5.25	4.99
Food & Kindred Prods.	216.52	206.98	207.95	40.7	39.5	42.7	5.32	5.24	4.87
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	185.09	182.25	184.89	38.4	37.5	42.7	4.82	4.86	4.33
Tobacco Manufactures	141.25	145.30	135.41	35.4	35.7	37.2	3.99	4.07	3.64
Apparel and other Textiles	130.20	128.13	128.12	35.0	35.2	36.5	3.72	3.64	3.51
Paper & Allied Prods.	320.68	318.86	318.05	42.7	43.5	47.4	7.51	7.33	6.71
Printing & Publishing	224.17	222.32	222.69	37.3	38.8	39.0	6.01	5.73	5.71
Chemicals and Allied Products	294.26	281.99	269.66	42.4	41.9	42.4	6.94	6.73	6.36
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	276.45	284.86	261.36	48.5	49.8	48.4	5.70	5.72	5.40
Phosphate Rock	299.71	304.59	279.72	43.0	43.7	43.1	6.97	6.97	6.49
COMMUNICATION	333.70	329.21	306.36	40.4	41.1	41.4	8.26	8.01	7.40
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	332.59	324.52	295.30	42.1	42.2	41.3	7.90	7.69	7.15
BANKING	162.41	150.14	141.31	40.5	38.3	38.4	4.01	3.92	3.68

1/ These average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect changes in premium pay for overtime and late shift work as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates. Estimates are for all full-time production and related workers who are employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The estimated number of production workers for September 1979 was 312,917 for manufacturing; 6,717 for nonmetallic mining and quarrying; 50,259 for communication; 19,712 for electric, gas and services and 42,333 for banking.

* Revised

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING /1

(per 100 employees)

FLORIDA	ACCESSION RATE									SEPARATION RATE								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRE			RECALL			TOTAL			QUIT			LAYOFF		
	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978	Sept. 1979	Aug. 1979	Sept. 1978
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	5.2	* 6.0	6.9	4.6	* 5.0	5.7	0.5	* 0.8	1.0	5.2	* 6.3	5.9	3.6	* 4.2	4.1	0.6	* 0.8	0.6
Durable Goods	4.9	5.8	6.7	4.3	5.0	5.6	0.4	0.5	0.9	4.9	6.3	5.7	3.3	4.0	3.8	0.6	0.8	0.5
Lumber & Wood Prods.	7.4	9.6	8.9	6.8	8.6	8.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	8.6	11.9	9.8	6.5	8.0	6.2	0.4	1.1	0.8
Furniture & Fixtures	6.3	8.1	12.7	6.2	7.6	10.2	0.1	0.4	2.3	5.5	7.5	8.2	4.1	5.9	6.6	0.1	0.8	0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	3.7	5.3	5.3	3.5	5.0	5.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	4.3	5.2	4.8	3.2	3.6	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Fabricated Metal	4.9	6.1	7.1	4.7	5.5	6.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	5.7	7.2	7.0	3.5	5.1	4.3	1.2	1.1	1.1
Machinery, except Elec.	4.7	5.6	5.7	4.5	5.4	5.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	4.9	5.9	5.1	4.3	4.5	4.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Electrical & Electric Equip.	3.7	4.3	4.5	2.8	3.2	3.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	2.6	3.9	3.6	1.6	2.4	2.5	0.3	0.4	0.1
Transportation Equip.	5.3	6.0	7.0	4.5	4.7	5.1	0.6	1.1	1.7	5.8	6.4	5.7	3.1	2.8	3.6	1.3	1.7	0.9
Instruments & Related Products	4.9	5.7	6.0	4.5	5.0	5.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	5.6	6.9	6.4	3.7	4.7	4.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Nondurable Goods	5.9	6.4	7.1	5.2	5.1	5.8	0.6	1.2	1.2	5.6	6.3	6.1	4.1	4.4	4.5	0.6	0.8	0.7
Food & Kindred Prods.	7.9	10.6	10.8	6.5	7.5	8.5	1.4	3.1	2.2	7.4	8.3	9.1	5.2	6.0	7.2	1.1	1.1	0.7
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	10.2	7.5	15.7	5.8	4.4	8.5	4.4	3.1	7.1	9.3	9.2	8.4	5.2	4.2	6.5	3.0	3.6	0.6
Apparel and Other Textiles	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.2	4.7	4.8	0.8	1.3	1.2	4.5	6.0	4.6	3.8	4.3	3.1	0.3	1.3	0.9
Paper & Allied Prods.	2.5	4.0	3.3	2.1	3.2	2.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	3.4	4.7	3.1	1.6	2.6	1.8	0.7	1.2	1.0
Printing & Publishing	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.9	4.7	4.8	**	0.3	0.3	5.4	5.0	5.1	4.3	3.7	3.7	0.2	0.5	0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	3.2	3.2	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.3	**	0.1	**	3.9	3.4	2.6	2.9	2.3	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	2.7	4.6	2.9	2.7	4.4	2.8	**	0.2	0.1	2.0	5.8	3.4	1.6	4.2	2.7	**	**	**

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. The rates are based on accessions and separations for the entire calendar month.

* Revised
** Rate less than 0.05%

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FLORIDA
Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Division of Employment Security

December 1979

Letter No. 378

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS
(12-month Averages)

State of Florida	Year Ending October 1979	Year Ending October 1978	Percent Change
*Civilian Labor Force	3,805,800	3,676,600	+ 3.5
*Employment	3,572,700	3,427,000	+ 4.3
*Unemployment	233,100	249,600	- 6.6
*Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.8	XXX
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	3,251,800	3,095,900	+ 5.0
Unemployment Compensation			
Initial Claims	29,100	29,900	- 2.7
Insured Unemployment	53,400	56,600	- 5.7

*Adjusted to the monthly results of the Current Population Survey (CPS).

FLORIDA'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS: Florida's twelve-month average data for the year ending October 1979 showed that civilian labor force grew by 129,200 (3.5 percent). Over the same period, total employment increased by 145,600 (4.6 percent) and the number of unemployed persons declined by about 16,500 (6.6 percent). Florida's unemployment rate for the year ending October 1979 was 6.1 percent compared to a national rate of 5.8 percent. The national rate is the same as it has been for the last six months while the Florida rate has continued to decline.

Still looking at twelve-month averages, the number of jobs on Florida payrolls (nonagricultural wage and salary employment) have increased by 155,900 (5.0 percent). Unemployment compensation initial claims dropped 2.7 percent and insured unemployment dropped 5.7 percent for the 12-month period ending October 1979.

TWO-INCOME FAMILIES INCREASE: One of the most important socioeconomic developments of the 1970's was the increase in the number of multi-earner families in the United States. Since 1970, the number of these multi-earner families has increased by more than 3 million, reaching 28.4 million. The main reason for this increase is the growing number and proportion of working wives. Three of every five husband-wife families reported that at least two family members were wage earners.

The accompanying table summarizes this information, which was derived primarily from the March Current Population Survey. This survey is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The table represents responses from about 51.2 million families in March 1970 and 57.8 million in March 1979. Additional information on this subject will appear in "Special Labor Force Reports", published in forthcoming issues of the Monthly Labor Review.

CPS DATA* FOR
FLORIDA
OCTOBER 1979

Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
3,820,400	3,579,800	240,600	6.3

*These data are primarily for use in allocation of money under various federal programs, including CETA. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Number of Earners in Previous Year by Type of Family in March 1970 and March 1979

Number of earners during previous year, relationship and type of family	March 1970		March 1979	
	Number (in thousands)	Percent distribution	Number (in thousands)	Percent distribution
Total families	51,237	--	57,804	--
Husband-wife families, total	44,436	100.0	47,692	100.0
No earners	3,022	6.8	5,101	10.7
One earner	16,268	36.6	14,173	29.7
Husband only	15,133	34.1	12.194	25.6
Wife only	797	1.8	1,477	3.1
Other relative only	339	0.8	502	1.1
Two or mroe earners	25,145	56.6	28,418	59.6
Husband and wife 1/	20,327	45.7	24,253	50.9
Husband and other, not wife	4,517	10.2	3,583	7.5
Husband non-earner	302	0.7	582	1.2
Other families, total	6,801	--	10,113	--
Maintained by women 2/ total	5,573	100.0	8,458	100.0
No earners	1,194	21.4	1,964	23.2
One earner	2,468	44.2	4,114	48.6
Two or more earners	1,911	34.3	2,380	28.1
Maintained by men 2/ total	1,239	100.0	1,655	100.0
No earners	121	9.7	189	11.4
One earner	520	41.9	746	45.1
Two or more earners	598	48.2	719	43.4

1/ May also include sons, daughters or other family members.

2/ Includes only divorced, separated, widowed or never-married persons.

Note: Due to rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Source: United States Department of Labor, News, Office of Information, Washington, D.C., October 31, 1979.

THE NATION: The seasonally adjusted national unemployment rate increased from 5.8 percent in September 1979 to 6.0 percent in October, equalling the previous high for 1979 set in August. The number of unemployed persons rose by almost 200,000. The civilian labor force held at 103.5 million workers in October, as the over-the-month increase in unemployment was offset by a decline in total employment of about 220,000.

The black and other minorities unemployment rate jumped from 10.6 to 11.7 percent, accounting for about 150,000 of the 200,000 increase in the number of unemployed workers in the nation. Over half of the unemployed persons lost their jobs because of layoffs and other reasons. The remainder were reentrants or new entrants to the labor force. The unemployment rates for some other subgroups of the population as compared to a month ago were as follows: whites, 5.2 percent, up from 5.1 percent; black and other minority teenagers, 35.7 percent, up from 31.5 percent; adult white men, unchanged at 3.7 percent; full-time workers, 5.5 percent, up from 5.4 percent; part-time workers, 9.0 percent, up from 8.3 percent.

NONFARM JOBS UP: Florida's total nonagricultural employment in October 1979 had an increase of 34,400 over September, making the total employment level 3,293,800. This represents the highest employment level in Florida since March 1979, when the record high of 3,296,100 was reached. All major industry divisions had job gains over last month except mining, which remained constant.

Manufacturing employment gained 3,800 over the month of October with nondurable goods contributing the most to this increase. Durable goods had a slight increase with primary metal industries having the greatest increase--2.6 percent. The only durable goods industry having a significant decrease for October was transportation equipment, down 700 jobs. Total nondurable goods manufacturing employment increased by 3,200. All of the nondurable goods industries had increases over last month except paper and allied products--down by 200--and chemicals and allied products with no change.

Construction still continues to improve, with increases of 2,000 over September and 22,700 over October 1978. The main contributor to the monthly increase for construction was a 1,700 job jump in special trade contractors.

Total government employment for October 1979 continued to increase--up 9,700. Local government was the primary contributor to the rise in total government. The increase in local government (up 10,100) was due to the continuing influence of the return of noninstructional personnel in the local school systems. The federal government sector had a slight decrease (-0.5 percent), while state government had no change from last month.

Finance, insurance and real estate regained the loss it had last month with an increase of 1,900 jobs. All components showed gains except insurance carriers, which lost 100 jobs.

Wholesale and retail trade had an increase of 6,900 jobs for October 1979. In retail trade, general merchandise stores had the greatest increase over last month with an increase of 1,200 jobs. Showing the least gain in retail trade was automotive dealers and service stations which gained only 200. There was an over-the-year decline of 6.1 percent in the automotive dealers and service stations category. The start of the 1979-80 tourist season is shown by the increase of 1,700 jobs in eating and drinking places.

The onset of the tourist season is also seen in the 10,000 job increase in services. These are increases of 1.4 percent over last month and 6.0 percent over last year.

Nonfarm employment in Florida for October 1979 showed signs of economic improvement. The number of jobs in all major industry divisions had increases, reflecting both the regular seasonal increases and notable economic growth.

HOURS AND EARNINGS SHOW SLIGHT DECLINE: Florida's manufacturing production workers earned an average of $224.56 in October 1979. The decrease of $2.89 (1.3 percent) from the September 1979 figure was caused by a slight drop in both average weekly hours and average hourly earnings (down three tenths of an hour and three cents, respectively). Average weekly earnings for October 1979 represent an increase over the October 1978 figure of $15.05 (7.2 percent). All manufacturing industries had yearly increases in weekly earnings with the exception of machinery except electrical, which also had the only yearly drop (1.3 percent) and the largest monthly drop (4.1 percent) in average hourly earnings. Lumber and wood products and electrical and electronic equipment both had monthly increases of 2.1 percent in average hourly earnings, the biggest jumps in the durable goods industries. Tobacco manufactures had the largest over-the-month increase in average weekly hours (7.3 percent) of all manufacturing industries while also having the largest monthly increase in average hourly earnings (2.9 percent) in the nondurable goods industries. Most of the other nondurable goods industries had shorter workweeks this month than in September with preserved fruits and vegetables decreasing the most (4.8 percent).

Average weekly hours for all of the published nonmanufacturing industries either decreased or were unchanged this month with the biggest drop being in banking (3.2 percent). Average hourly earnings went up 3.0 percent in phosphate rock mining over the month and went down 2.1 percent in communication, except U. S. Postal Service for the most significant changes in nonmanufacturing.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS: Spendable earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers are as follows:

	October 1979	September 1979	October 1978
Gross Weekly Earnings	$224.56	$227.45*	$209.51
Spendable earnings for:			
Workers with no dependents	181.39	183.48*	169.57
Married workers with three dependents filing joint returns	191.40	200.60*	185.07

*Revised

Note: These figures reflect tax liabilities rather than the amounts actually withheld from paychecks.

LABOR TURNOVER--ACCESSIONS HIGH: The October 1979 manufacturing total accessions rate reached the highest point of the year. The increase over last month was caused by an upsurge in recalls generated mainly by the gearing up of the preserved fruits and vegetables industry. The expected gain blunted the rising layoff rate, which is an indicator of a slumping economy. Another such indicator was the declining quit rate. Quits were below those of one year ago whereas layoffs were above the October 1978 level. New hires, instead of declining as would be expected from the previous two indicators, rose slightly over the month.

For the second month total accessions and total separations in durable goods manufacturing were offsetting, but at a level of 57 per thousand versus the September figures of 52 and 51 per thousand, respectively. New hires showed monthly and yearly increases in lumber and wood products, machinery except electrical, transportation equipment and instruments and related products. Recalls had monthly and yearly gains in furniture and fixtures and stone, clay and glass products. Two industries that ran counter to the durable goods industries' quit rate, declining from the previous month and from the previous year, were fabricated metal products and instruments and related products. There was no change in quits reported for lumber and wood products, stone, clay and glass products, and electrical and electronic equipment. Layoffs increased over the year in every durable goods industry.

Rates in nondurable goods manufacturing were heavily influenced by the seasonal gearup in the preserved fruits and vegetables industry. New hires reached their highest point for 1979 in apparel and other textile products (5.6), paper and allied products (2.9), and printing and publishing (5.5). In all industries except preserved fruits and vegetables, quit rates were below September levels. Layoffs, at 1.3, were above the previous month in the paper and allied products industry, but they were offset by a recall rate of 1.7. Recalls and layoffs for the nondurable industries reflected no change from October 1978 to October 1979.

BUSINESS INDICATORS: The seasonally adjusted index of total nonagricultural employment showed a 1.1 percent increase over last month. This increase was the first since July 1979.

Government has continued to decline for the third consecutive month. Construction showed the greatest increase of all the employment indexes. This is the second consecutive month for an increase in construction. Showing the second greatest increase and reflecting the start of the 1979-80 tourist season, eating and drinking places and services both increased 1.9 percent over last month.

All major indicators showed considerable growth over last year with the total nonagricultural employment index increasing 4.7 percent over last year. The only decrease from last year occurred in the component industry of other retail trade, with a slight drop of 0.2 percent from last year.

STATE OF FLORIDA--BUSINESS INDICATORS

Business Indicator	October 1979	September 1979*	October 1978	Percent Change From Sept. 1979	Percent Change From Oct. 1978	Percent Change Year-to-Date
Index of Employment: /1						
Total Nonag. Employment	132.5	131.1	126.6	+ 1.1	+ 4.7	+ 4.6
Manufacturing	129.8	128.8	122.7	+ 0.8	+ 5.8	+ 7.2
Durable Goods	137.6	136.8	128.1	+ 0.6	+ 7.4	+10.4
Nondurable Goods	121.0	119.7	116.5	+ 1.1	+ 3.9	+ 3.3
Food & Kindred Prod.	118.2	117.8	110.1	+ 0.3	+ 7.4	+ 4.7
Oth. Nondurable Goods	122.1	120.4	119.1	+ 1.4	+ 2.5	+ 2.8
Nonmanufacturing	132.9	131.5	127.3	+ 1.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2
Construction	102.0	99.6	92.3	+ 2.4	+10.5	+ 9.4
Transportation	122.2	120.0	113.2	+ 1.8	+ 8.0	+ 6.8
Trade	129.8	128.7	127.1	+ 0.9	+ 2.1	+ 2.2
Wholesale	127.9	126.8	122.8	+ 0.9	+ 4.2	+ 5.0
Retail	130.4	129.2	128.3	+ 0.9	+ 5.9	+ 1.5
Eat. & Drink. Places	162.1	159.0	153.0	+ 1.9	+ 5.9	+ 3.9
Other	119.9	119.4	120.2	+ 0.4	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Services	144.0	141.3	135.8	+ 1.9	+ 6.0	+ 4.8
Hotels & oth. Lodging	129.1	126.8	121.1	+ 1.8	+ 6.6	+ 3.5
Other	146.2	143.5	138.0	+ 1.9	+ 5.9	+ 5.0
Government	139.8	140.4	138.1	- 0.4	+ 1.2	+ 1.9
Other Nonmfg. /2	139.0	137.2	129.1	+ 1.3	+ 7.7	+ 8.0
Unemployment Comp:						
Initial Claims	34,591	24,888	30,860	+39.0	+12.1	- 2.6
Weeks Claimed	284,525	255,982	253,248	+11.2	+12.4	- 4.5
Gross Sales /3	$10,162,205,494	$9,041,132,425	$8,608,792,803	+12.4	+18.0	+18.8
Sales, Use Tax Coll. /3	$166,270,032	$171,822,137	$148,048,752	- 3.2	+12.3	+16.1
New Incorporations /4	4,695	3,900	3,997	+20.4	+17.5	+18.0
Total U.C. Payments	$13,190,689	$12,616,170	$11,200,804	+ 4.6	+17.8	- 1.3

1/ 1972=100. This index has been seasonally adjusted.

2/ Mining, Communication, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

3/ Source: Florida Department of Revenue. Remitted in designated month for preceding month. Monthly totals for gross sales are neither complete nor strictly comparable from month to month due to the variation in the number of firms reporting this item.

4/ Office of the Secretary of State

* Revised

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

FLORIDA	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1979*	Oct. 1978	MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
				NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	3,293.8	3,259.4	3,148.8	+34.4	+1.1	+145.0	+ 4.5
MANUFACTURING	453.9	450.1	429.1	+ 3.8	+0.8	+ 24.8	+ 5.8
Durable Goods	258.8	258.2	241.0	+ 0.6	+0.2	+ 17.8	+ 7.4
Lumber & Wood Products	22.6	22.4	21.8	+ 0.2	+0.9	+ 0.8	+ 3.7
Furniture & Fixtures	10.0	9.9	10.3	+ 0.1	+1.0	- 0.3	- 2.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	22.7	22.6	22.2	+ 0.1	+0.4	+ 0.5	+ 2.3
Primary Metal Industries	3.9	3.8	4.1	+ 0.1	+2.6	- 0.2	- 4.9
Fabricated Metal Products	35.6	35.3	33.8	+ 0.3	+0.8	+ 1.8	+ 5.3
Machinery, except Electrical	31.4	31.3	27.8	+ 0.1	+0.3	+ 3.6	+12.9
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	67.6	67.1	58.0	+ 0.5	+0.7	+ 9.6	+16.6
Transportation Equipment	45.7	46.4	43.5	- 0.7	-1.5	+ 2.2	+ 5.1
Instruments & Related Products	11.9	11.9	11.6	0	0	+ 0.3	+ 2.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	7.4	7.5	7.9	- 0.1	-1.3	- 0.5	- 6.3
Nondurable Goods	195.1	191.9	188.1	+ 3.2	+1.7	+ 7.0	+ 3.7
Food & Kindred Products	51.6	50.5	48.1	+ 1.1	+2.2	+ 3.5	+ 7.3
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	12.8	12.0	10.8	+ 0.8	+6.7	+ 2.0	+18.5
Tobacco Manufactures	2.4	2.4	2.6	0	0	- 0.2	- 7.7
Apparel & other Textile Products	33.0	32.2	33.2	+ 0.8	+2.5	- 0.2	- 0.6
Paper & Allied Products	16.7	16.9	16.8	- 0.2	-1.2	- 0.1	- 0.6
Printing & Publishing	36.3	35.7	34.8	+ 0.6	+1.7	+ 1.5	+ 4.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	27.6	27.6	26.7	0	0	+ 0.9	+ 3.4
Other Nondurable Goods /2	27.5	26.6	25.9	+ 0.9	+3.4	+ 1.6	+ 6.2
MINING	9.7	9.7	9.5	0	0	+ 0.2	+ 2.1
Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels	8.6	8.5	8.4	+ 0.1	+1.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.4
Phosphate Rock	5.7	5.6	5.4	+ 0.1	+1.8	+ 0.3	+ 5.6
CONSTRUCTION	237.1	235.1	214.4	+ 2.0	+0.9	+ 22.7	+10.6
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, EXC. U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	206.6	206.5	192.5	+ 0.1	0	+ 14.1	+ 7.3
Transportation	117.6	117.4	108.5	+ 0.2	+0.2	+ 9.1	+ 8.4
Railroad Transportation	11.8	11.8	11.4	0	0	+ 0.4	+ 3.5
Local & Interurban Passenger Transport	7.4	7.3	6.5	+ 0.1	+1.4	+ 0.9	+13.8
Trucking & Warehousing	39.8	39.6	34.4	+ 0.2	+0.5	+ 5.4	+15.7
Transportation by Air	37.9	37.7	35.0	+ 0.2	+0.5	+ 2.9	+ 8.3
Communication exc. U.S. Postal Service	63.9	63.7	59.4	+ 0.2	+0.3	+ 4.5	+ 7.6
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	25.1	25.4	24.2	- 0.3	-1.2	+ 0.9	+ 3.7

(continued)

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $13,347.12, or $.39 per copy, including postage, to provide current state labor market data and an analysis of changes in the state economy as required under the terms of the cooperative agreement between the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

FLORIDA	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1979*	Oct. 1978	NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	820.9	814.0	804.1	+ 6.9	+ 0.8	+16.8	+ 2.1
Wholesale Trade	177.1	175.4	170.0	+ 1.7	+ 1.0	+ 7.1	+ 4.2
Wholesale Trade Durable Goods	102.6	102.1	98.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 4.1	+ 4.2
Wholesale Trade Nondurable Goods	74.5	73.3	71.5	+ 1.2	+ 1.6	+ 3.0	+ 4.2
Retail Trade	643.8	638.6	634.1	+ 5.2	+ 0.8	+ 9.7	+ 1.5
Building and Garden Supplies	30.3	30.1	27.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.7	+ 2.6	+ 9.4
General Merchandise Stores	102.4	101.2	104.9	+ 1.2	+ 1.2	- 2.5	- 2.4
Food Stores	101.8	101.2	100.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.6	+ 1.5	+ 1.5
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	78.4	78.2	83.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	- 5.1	- 6.1
Apparel & Accessory Stores	35.8	35.4	34.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.1	+ 0.9	+ 2.6
Furniture & Home Furnishings	32.0	31.7	30.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.9	+ 1.3	+ 4.2
Eating & Drinking Places	192.6	190.9	181.7	+ 1.7	+ 0.9	+10.9	+ 6.0
Miscellaneous Retail	70.5	69.9	70.4	+ 0.6	+ 0.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	241.1	239.2	222.4	+ 1.9	+ 0.8	+18.7	+ 8.4
Banking	54.3	53.9	50.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	+ 4.1	+ 8.2
Credit Agencies other than Banks	37.5	37.1	33.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.1	+ 4.5	+13.6
Insurance Carriers	41.0	41.1	40.7	- 0.1	- 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
SERVICES /3	709.9	699.9	669.6	+10.0	+ 1.4	+40.3	+ 6.0
Hotels & other Lodging Places	76.2	75.4	71.4	+ 0.8	+ 1.1	+ 4.8	+ 6.7
Personal Services	39.4	38.7	41.0	+ 0.7	+ 1.8	- 1.6	- 3.9
Health Services	191.2	190.7	179.6	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	+11.6	+ 6.5
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	614.6	604.9	607.2	+ 9.7	+ 1.6	+ 7.4	+ 1.2
Total Federal Government	84.8	85.2	84.8	- 0.4	- 0.5	0	0
Total State Government	115.5	115.5	116.3	0	0	- 0.8	- 0.7
Total Local Government	414.3	404.2	406.1	+10.1	+ 2.5	+ 8.1	+ 2.0

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salaried workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month, with the exception of federal employment for the Department of Defense, which is on an end-of-month basis. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic workers and military personnel of the armed forces are excluded. All data are adjusted to first quarter 1978 benchmark levels.

2/ Includes textile mill products, petroleum and coal products, rubber and plastics products not elsewhere classified, and leather and leather products.

3/ Includes a miscellaneous group of agricultural service establishments and establishments not elsewhere classified.

* Revised

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES /1

FLORIDA	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1979*	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1979*	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1979	Sept. 1979*	Oct. 1978
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	$224.56	$227.45	$209.51	40.1	40.4	41.0	$5.60	$5.63	$5.11
Durable Goods	237.22	237.28	217.12	40.9	40.7	41.2	5.80	5.83	5.27
Lumber & Wood Prod.	185.63	183.82	178.93	37.5	37.9	40.3	4.95	4.85	4.44
Furniture & Fixtures	179.79	184.57	163.61	39.0	40.3	40.2	4.61	4.58	4.07
Stone, Clay & Glass	253.30	246.39	237.83	43.9	43.0	45.3	5.77	5.73	5.25
Primary Metal Ind.	251.77	265.16	206.95	42.6	43.9	40.9	5.91	6.04	5.06
Fabricated Metal	239.04	235.50	214.67	41.5	41.1	40.2	5.76	5.73	5.34
Machinery, except Electrical	222.48	224.64	238.49	41.2	39.9	43.6	5.40	5.63	5.47
Electric and Electronic Equipment	241.84	236.33	214.27	41.2	41.1	40.2	5.87	5.75	5.33
Transportation Equip.	298.22	306.00	264.55	40.3	40.8	41.4	7.40	7.50	6.39
Instruments & Related Products	190.07	191.99	176.71	40.7	41.2	41.0	4.67	4.66	4.31
Nondurable Goods	209.72	216.00	203.72	39.2	40.0	40.5	5.35	5.40	5.03
Food & Kindred Prods.	206.90	215.20	204.75	38.6	40.3	41.7	5.36	5.34	4.91
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	182.14	189.82	177.64	37.4	39.3	40.1	4.87	4.83	4.43
Tobacco Manufactures	166.30	150.51	132.09	39.5	36.8	37.0	4.21	4.09	3.57
Apparel and other Textiles	130.68	129.93	126.67	36.1	35.5	36.4	3.62	3.66	3.48
Paper & Allied Prods.	324.52	335.92	314.96	42.2	44.2	46.8	7.69	7.60	6.73
Printing & Publishing	220.95	229.74	223.02	36.4	38.1	37.8	6.07	6.03	5.90
Chemicals and Allied Products	283.32	292.17	272.19	41.3	42.1	42.2	6.86	6.94	6.45
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	286.46	283.14	265.65	48.8	49.5	48.3	5.87	5.72	5.50
Phosphate Rock	311.30	302.15	290.18	43.6	43.6	44.1	7.14	6.93	6.58
COMMUNICATION	354.88	367.64	303.14	42.5	43.1	41.3	8.35	8.53	7.34
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	329.94	336.90	295.90	42.3	42.7	41.5	7.80	7.89	7.13
BANKING	155.98	161.20	148.83	38.8	40.1	39.9	4.02	4.02	3.73

1/ These average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect changes in premium pay for overtime and late shift work as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates. Estimates are for all full-time production and related workers who are employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The estimated number of production workers for October 1979 was 313,206 for manufacturing; 6,711 for nonmetallic mining and quarrying; 50,436 for communication; 19,321 for electric, gas and sanitary services and and 42,727 for banking.

* Revised

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING /1

(per 100 employees)

FLORIDA	ACCESSION RATE									SEPARATION RATE								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRE			RECALL			TOTAL			QUIT			LAYOFF		
	Oct. 1979	Sept 1979	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1979	Sept 1979	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1979	Sept 1979	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1979	Sept 1979	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1979	Sept 1979	Oct. 1978	Oct. 1979	Sept 1979	Oct. 1978
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	6.3	* 5.5	6.9	4.9	* 4.8	5.5	1.2	* 0.5	1.2	5.4	* 5.4	5.2	3.2	* 3.6	3.5	1.0	* 0.7	0.6
Durable Goods	5.7	5.2	6.3	4.9	4.4	5.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	5.7	5.1	5.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	1.3	0.7	0.7
Lumber & Wood Prods.	8.9	8.4	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.2	0.7	0.5	1.0	9.1	9.7	8.8	6.3	7.4	6.3	0.9	0.5	0.8
Furniture & Fixtures	6.4	7.5	9.5	5.6	7.0	8.9	0.8	0.2	0.4	5.6	6.5	8.9	4.3	5.4	6.6	0.3	0.1	0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	4.9	3.6	6.0	3.3	3.3	5.5	1.5	0.1	0.2	5.0	4.3	5.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.8	0.1	0.2
Fabricated Metal	5.2	4.8	7.4	4.6	4.5	6.6	0.5	0.3	0.6	7.8	5.7	6.0	4.3	3.4	3.8	2.6	1.1	0.8
Machinery, except Elec.	6.2	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.4	5.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	6.3	5.2	4.5	3.1	4.2	3.4	1.8	0.2	0.3
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.3	3.2	3.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	3.3	3.3	3.0	1.9	2.1	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.4
Transportation Equip.	7.0	5.2	6.9	5.6	3.4	5.1	0.9	1.6	1.6	5.9	6.0	5.0	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.2	1.4
Instruments & Related Products	5.8	5.7	5.1	5.6	5.1	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	7.1	6.0	5.0	3.9	3.3	3.2	1.4	0.5	0.6
Nondurable Goods	7.2	5.9	7.6	5.0	5.3	5.6	2.0	0.5	2.0	4.8	5.7	5.2	3.3	4.0	3.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
Food & Kindred Prods.	12.6	7.5	15.0	6.9	6.3	8.5	5.5	1.2	6.5	6.4	7.1	7.9	4.6	5.1	5.9	0.6	0.8	0.6
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	29.3	8.9	31.1	12.9	5.0	11.8	16.4	3.9	19.3	10.5	8.0	7.0	8.7	4.6	4.7	0.5	2.1	0.5
Apparel and Other Textiles	6.8	6.1	4.8	5.6	5.3	3.7	1.1	0.7	1.1	4.7	4.7	3.7	3.2	4.0	2.7	0.6	0.4	0.5
Paper & Allied Prods.	4.9	2.6	3.5	2.9	2.2	3.0	1.7	0.3	0.4	3.2	3.5	2.7	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.6
Printing & Publishing	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.0	**	**	0.2	5.1	5.2	3.9	3.7	4.0	2.8	0.2	0.4	0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	2.7	2.3	1.5	2.5	2.0	0.1	**	0.2	1.5	3.5	2.0	0.9	2.1	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.2
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	1.0	2.4	3.8	0.9	2.3	3.6	**	**	0.2	1.2	2.1	3.9	0.6	1.4	3.1	**	**	**

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. The rates are based on accessions and separations for the entire calendar month.

* Revised
** Rate less than 0.05%

Feb 11, 80

S1765-3

FLORIDA

Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Division of Employment Security

January 1980 | LABOR MARKET INDICATORS (12-month Averages) | Letter No. 379

State of Florida	Year Ending November 1979	Year Ending November 1978	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	3,808,100	3,683,000	+ 3.4
Employment	3,576,000	3,437,100	+ 4.0
Unemployment	232,100	245,900	- 5.6
Unemployment Rate	6.1	6.7	XXX
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	3,265,900	3,110,100	+ 5.0
Unemployment Compensation			
Initial Claims	29,100	29,200	- 0.3
Insured Unemployment	53,900	55,300	- 2.5

FLORIDA'S ECONOMY CONTINUES SLOW GROWTH: Twelve-month average labor force data indicated that Florida's civilian labor force grew by 3.4 percent in the year ending November 1979. During the same period, employment grew by 4.0 percent while unemployment declined by 5.6 percent. The state's unemployment rate over the year was 6.1 percent, down 0.6 percentage point from the year ending November 1978. In comparison, the national (average) unemployment rate was 5.8 percent--down 0.3 percent over the year.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment was up by 156,000 jobs over the twelve-month period ending November 1979. Unemployment compensation claims declined only slightly over the twelve-month period. Initial claims tend to be a good leading economic indicator, increasing in times of an economic downturn. The fact that this variable shows only a modest 0.3 percent decline may be important and should be watched in the coming months.

THE NATION: The nation's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped from 6.0 percent in October to 5.8 percent in November. However, a significant number of job losses in the automobile and steel industries came too late to be included in the November survey of households and the jobless rate for December will probably rise. The civilian labor force rose by 210,000 in November to 103.7 million. Total employment increased by 350,000 to 97.6 million.

The improvement in November's unemployment rate was mostly among adult women and blacks with decreases of 0.3 percentage point and 0.9 percentage point, respectively. But the unemployment rates do not tell the full story. The drop in the black unemployment rate was due to the combination of a decrease of 26,000 in the number of employed and a 128,000 decrease in the number of unemployed black workers.

CPS DATA* FOR FLORIDA NOVEMBER 1979

Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
3,737,000	3,518,300	218,700	5.9

*These data are primarily for use in allocation of money under various federal programs, including CETA. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Unemployment rates of some other subgroups of the population were as follows: whites, 5.2 percent (unchanged); adult men, 4.3 percent (unchanged); black men, 8.3 percent (down from 9.0 percent); white men, 3.8 percent (up from 3.7 percent); adult women, 5.5 percent (down from 5.8 percent). Jobless rates fell among part-time and white collar workers, while the rate for blue collar workers was about the same as the previous month.

WHERE THE JOBS ARE: What types of jobs are most frequently available throughout the United States? How much do the jobs pay? Where are the jobs located? The answers to these questions can be found in "Occupations in Demand at Job Service Offices," a monthly publication issued by the U. S. Department of Labor. "Occupations in Demand" identifies occupations most frequently listed at Job Service offices for the previous month.

The November edition of the publication reported that there were over 556,000 permanent, full-time jobs available through state employment service job banks across the nation during October 1979. Information is provided that indicates what occupations were in greatest demand in the national job bank network during the month and the areas of the country which had a significant number of job openings. For further information about this free publication, write to:

Office of Technical Support, USES
Employment and Training Administration
Attention: TETA
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington, D.C. 20213

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT UP, AS EXPECTED: Florida's employment statistics for nonfarm jobs showed signs of strong improvement in November 1979 as normal seasonal influences began to have their effect on Florida's economy. The number of nonagricultural jobs increased by 49,100 in November. This caused the current total to expand to a record high of 3,350,100 jobs. All major industry divisions, except mining, had gains over [illegible] ior month.

Employment in Florida's manufacturing establishments continued to expand for the fourth consecutive month. In November, 8,400 more workers were hired with the bulk of the new manufacturing jobs occurring in the nondurable goods industries. Seasonal increases in food production, particularly citrus processing, were the main cause of the 6,500 monthly increase in the nondurable goods industries. The durable goods manufacturing establishments gained only 1,900 jobs this month, but these industries have shown a much greater yearly growth trend in Florida than have those in the nondurable goods subdivision. Electrical and electronic producers and machinery except electrical manufacturers have both displayed yearly percentage increases in excess of 15.0 percent.

The construction industry reached a new high for 1979 at 238,300 jobs. This level is up 1,000 over October 1979 and 25,800 above November 1978. Although most of the yearly expansion in the construction industry has been among the special trade contractors, the majority of the increase for November was in the heavy construction industry.

In the wholesale and retail trade industries, employment increased by 16,800 from October to November 1979, with almost all of the increase occurring in the retail trade sector. The wholesale trade industry gained 2,400 jobs over the month as many wholesalers hired additional workers to help them supply the retailers with increased inventories which are needed for the Christmas buying season. All retail trade industries experienced modest employment gains during the month, but the general merchandise stores, automotive dealers and service stations, apparel and accessory stores and the miscellaneous retail stores are still below their employment levels of November 1978. Employment in eating and drinking places increased by 3,500, in contrast to 6,300 in November 1978 and 5,100 in November 1977. Although wholesale and retail trade is now at a record high for 1979, it has grown only by 2.0 percent over the past twelve months, as compared to 6.8 percent and 4.7 percent during the same 12 months of 1977 and 1978.

The services industry rose by 11,000 jobs between October and November. Part of the pickup in this industry can be attributed to the start of South and Central Florida's winter tourist season. Hotels and other lodging places grew by 4,400 (5.8 percent) while increases in employment also occurred in the business services, amusement and recreation services and the health services. In the past 12 months, the health services have shown the steadiest growth, whereas the personal services have recorded the least amount of growth of all the services components.

Employment among the government agencies has expanded by 1.4 percent since October. All levels of government helped contribute to this monthly increase in public service jobs. Nearly all government jobs that were lost during the annual summer decline have been recaptured over the past three months.

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment experienced normal seasonal increases for November. Despite the monthly increases in the wholesale and retail trade services industries, those firms which reflect the seasonality in Florida's economy have still lagged behind the less seasonal industries such as construction and durable manufacturing in yearly economic growth.

HOURS AND EARNINGS: Average weekly earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers were $230.77 in November 1979, an increase of $3.56 (1.6 percent) over October and $17.68 (8.3 percent) over November 1978. The rise in average weekly earnings was due to increases in both average hourly earnings (up 1.1 percent), and average weekly hours (up 0.3 percent), with average weekly hours going up for the fourth consecutive month. This is an encouraging sign and generally signals an expanding economy, rather than a recessionary one. An increase in the length of the average workweek tends to occur prior to the addition of new employees, as employers try to utilize the current employees before committing to a larger workforce. Only four of the published manufacturing industries (stone, clay and glass products, machinery except electrical, instruments and related products, and chemicals and allied products) had monthly drops in average weekly hours, with instruments and related products decreasing the most (2.5 percent). Paper and allied products had the largest increase in weekly hours over last month (up 6.1 percent). A shadow over this positive news is that most manufacturing industries had shorter workweeks this month than in November 1978.

All of the durable goods industries had monthly increases in average hourly earnings, the largest being in machinery except electrical, which went up 5.5 percent. Most of the non-durable goods industries had lower hourly earnings this month than in October. The biggest drop in average hourly earnings was in preserved fruits and vegetables (down 4.5 percent) caused by the hiring of lower-paid workers as the citrus industry begins its seasonal upturn. All manufacturing industries had over-the-year gains in hourly earnings.

Among the published nonmanufacturing industries, only electric, gas and sanitary services and banking had monthly declines in average weekly hours and hourly earnings. Average hourly earnings for nonmetallic minerals except fuels went up 1.9 percent, the largest increase of the nonmanufacturing industries. This industry also had its longest workweek ever at 51.5 hours with phosphate rock mining going up 5.8 percent in average weekly hours.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS: Spendable earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers are as follows:

	November 1979	October 1979	November 1978
Gross Weekly Earnings	$230.77	$227.21*	$213.09
Spendable Earnings for:			
Workers with no dependents	185.80	183.31*	172.13
Married workers with three dependents filing joint returns	203.12	200.41*	187.75

*Revised

Note: These figures reflect gross earnings, minus estimated tax liabilities, rather than the amounts actually withheld from paychecks.

LABOR TURNOVER: The total accession rate hit a new high of 6.8 in November 1979 as preserved fruits and vegetables industry activity continued at a high rate. New hires exceeded October 1979 and November 1978 marks. Recalls remained at the same level-1.3 per hundred. Quits followed the same pattern as new hires, while layoffs equalled their year-ago figure and were up marginally from the previous month. These data seem to indicate that employment opportunities are not as scarce, so far, as they have been in other areas of the country.

Over-the-month gains and losses were evenly divided among the durable goods manufacturing industries. The most stable industry (recording the lowest accession and separation rates) was the electrical and electronic equipment industry showing rates of 3.5 and 3.0, respectively. Transportation equipment was the only industry which did not have a quit rate above or equal to its October 1979 and November 1978 levels. Electrical and electronic equipment held its quit rate even with November 1978, and showed a slight increase over the previous month. Layoff rates were at ten per thousand employees or above in the following industries: stone, clay and glass products, fabricated metal products, machinery, except electrical, and transportation equipment.

Although preserved fruits and vegetables was largely responsible for the highest nondurable goods manufacturing new hire rate this year, that rate was below the 11.9 of November 1978. The high accession rate for apparel and other textile products was the result of a 2.6 point increase in new hires over October 1979 and a strong 1.7 recall rate. Paper and allied products placed behind that industry with a recall rate of 1.4. That rate tended to offset the 1.2 layoff rate in that industry. The most stable industry in the nondurable goods sector was chemicals and allied products with a 3.5 accession rate and only a 2.1 separation rate.

BUSINESS INDICATORS: According to the November 1979 seasonally adjusted index of total nonagricultural employment, Florida's employment picture still showed signs of economic growth. Of the 19 published employment indexes, all except eating and drinking places had increases over last month.

The nondurable goods sector was the biggest contributor to the 0.8 monthly percent increase in the total manufacturing index. All indexes in manufacturing have shown steady improvement over the past four months.

In the nonmanufacturing industries, construction registered the largest monthly improvement as well as the greatest amount of yearly growth. For the first time in five months government was not a leader in monthly growth.

All indexes, except "other wholesale and retail trade," continued to be above their year-ago indexes and the growth trend in 1979 is still outpacing the increases made in 1978.

STATE OF FLORIDA--BUSINESS INDICATORS

Business Indicator	November 1979	October 1979*	November 1978	Percent Change From Oct. 1979	Percent Change From Nov. 1978	Percent Change Year-to-Date
Index of Employment: /1						
Total Nonag. Employment	133.4	132.8	127.6	+ 0.5	+ 4.5	+ 4.7
Manufacturing	131.0	129.9	124.2	+ 0.8	+ 5.5	+ 7.0
Durable Goods	139.3	137.9	129.9	+ 1.0	+ 7.2	+10.1
Nondurable Goods	121.6	120.7	117.7	+ 0.7	+ 3.3	+ 3.3
Food & Kindred Prod.	120.8	118.5	114.8	+ 1.9	+ 5.2	+ 4.8
Oth. Nondurable Goods	121.9	121.6	118.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.6	+ 2.8
Nonmanufacturing	133.8	133.2	128.2	+ 0.5	+ 4.4	+ 4.2
Construction	103.6	102.1	92.3	+ 1.5	+12.2	+ 9.7
Transportation	124.4	123.5	115.5	+ 0.7	+ 7.7	+ 7.0
Trade	130.8	130.6	128.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.0	+ 2.3
Wholesale	130.4	129.1	124.7	+ 1.0	+ 4.6	+ 5.1
Retail	131.0	130.9	129.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.4	+ 1.5
Eat. & Drink. Places	162.2	162.9	154.7	- 0.4	+ 4.8	+ 4.1
Other	120.7	120.4	120.8	+ 0.2	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Services	144.6	143.8	137.3	+ 0.6	+ 5.3	+ 4.9
Hotels & oth. Lodging	128.0	127.6	123.3	+ 0.3	+ 3.8	+ 3.4
Other	147.0	146.3	139.4	+ 0.5	+ 5.5	+ 5.1
Government	140.1	139.8	138.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.4	+ 1.8
Other Nonmfg. /2	139.9	139.7	130.4	+ 0.1	+ 7.3	+ 8.0
Unemployment Comp:						
Initial Claims	27,580	34,591	25,466	-20.3	+ 8.3	- 1.6
Weeks Claimed	253,744	284,525	239,341	-11.2	+ 5.6	- 3.7
Gross Sales /3	$9,394,855,104	$10,162,205,494	$7,594,819,083	- 7.6	+23.7	+19.2
Sales, Use Tax Coll. /3	$175,580,627	$166,270,032	$146,694,247	+ 5.6	+19.7	+16.4
New Incorporations /4	3,484	4,695	3,977	-25.8	-12.4	+14.7
Total U.C. Payments	$11,442,871	$13,190,689	$9,552,831	-13.3	+19.8	+ 0.5

1/ 1972=100. This index has been seasonally adjusted.

2/ Mining, Communication, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

3/ Source: Florida Department of Revenue. Remitted in designated month for preceding month. Monthly totals for gross sales are neither complete nor strictly comparable from month to month due to the variation in the number of firms reporting this item.

4/ Office of the Secretary of State

* Revised

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	November 1979	October 1979*	November 1978	NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	3,350.1	3,301.0	3,206.3	+49.1	+ 1.5	+143.8	+ 4.5
MANUFACTURING	462.5	454.1	438.4	+ 8.4	+ 1.8	+ 24.1	+ 5.5
Durable Goods	261.3	259.4	243.6	+ 1.9	+ 0.7	+ 17.7	+ 7.3
Lumber & Wood Products	22.6	22.7	22.3	- 0.1	- 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Furniture & Fixtures	10.1	10.0	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	- 0.3	- 2.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	22.9	22.7	22.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.8
Primary Metal Industries	3.9	3.9	4.0	0	0	- 0.1	- 2.5
Fabricated Metal Products	36.1	35.6	34.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.4	+ 1.8	+ 5.2
Machinery, except Electrical	32.3	31.5	28.0	+ 0.8	+ 2.5	+ 4.3	+15.4
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	68.6	67.9	59.4	+ 0.7	+ 1.0	+ 9.2	+15.5
Transportation Equipment	46.0	45.8	43.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 2.8	+ 6.5
Instruments & Related Products	11.8	11.9	11.6	- 0.1	- 0.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	7.0	7.4	7.9	- 0.4	- 5.4	- 0.9	-11.4
Nondurable Goods	201.2	194.7	194.8	+ 6.5	+ 3.3	+ 6.4	+ 3.3
Food & Kindred Products	56.9	51.7	54.1	+ 5.2	+10.1	+ 2.8	+ 5.2
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	16.7	12.9	16.5	+ 3.8	+29.5	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Tobacco Manufactures	2.4	2.4	2.6	0	0	- 0.2	- 7.7
Apparel & other Textile Products	33.5	32.8	33.5	+ 0.7	+ 2.1	0	0
Paper & Allied Products	17.2	16.9	16.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.8
Printing & Publishing	36.3	36.1	35.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 1.3	+ 3.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	27.6	27.5	27.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.6	+ 2.2
Other Nondurable Goods /2	27.3	27.3	25.7	0	0	+ 1.6	+ 6.2
MINING	9.6	9.7	9.6	- 0.1	- 1.0	0	0
Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels	8.5	8.5	8.4	0	0	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Phosphate Rock	5.6	5.6	5.5	0	0	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
CONSTRUCTION	238.3	237.3	212.5	+ 1.0	+ 0.4	+ 25.8	+12.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, EXC. U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	211.1	207.9	197.1	+ 3.2	+ 1.5	+ 14.0	+ 7.1
Transportation	121.4	118.8	112.7	+ 2.6	+ 2.2	+ 8.7	+ 7.7
Railroad Transportation	11.8	11.8	11.4	0	0	+ 0.4	+ 3.5
Local & Interurban Passenger Transport	7.4	7.4	6.7	0	0	+ 0.7	+10.4
Trucking & Warehousing	42.3	40.2	37.2	+ 2.1	+ 5.2	+ 5.1	+13.7
Transportation by Air	38.4	38.1	35.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.8	+ 3.0	+ 8.5
Communication exc. U.S. Postal Service	64.4	63.9	60.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.8	+ 4.2	+ 7.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	25.3	25.2	24.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.1	+ 4.5

(continued)

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA

(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	November 1979	October 1979*	November 1978	NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	842.1	825.3	825.6	+16.8	+2.0	+16.5	+ 2.0
Wholesale Trade	181.2	178.8	173.4	+ 2.4	+1.3	+ 7.8	+ 4.5
Wholesale Trade Durable Goods	103.2	102.8	99.5	+ 0.4	+0.4	+ 3.7	+ 3.7
Wholesale Trade Nondurable Goods	78.0	76.0	73.9	+ 2.0	+2.6	+ 4.1	+ 5.5
Retail Trade	660.9	646.5	652.2	+14.4	+2.2	+ 8.7	+ 1.3
Building and Garden Supplies	30.6	30.2	28.2	+ 0.4	+1.3	+ 2.4	+ 8.5
General Merchandise Stores	105.5	103.8	107.5	+ 1.7	+1.6	- 2.0	- 1.9
Food Stores	105.8	102.3	101.5	+ 3.5	+3.4	+ 4.3	+ 4.2
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	79.5	78.5	84.1	+ 1.0	+1.3	- 4.6	- 5.5
Apparel & Accessory Stores	37.1	35.4	38.4	+ 1.7	+4.8	- 1.3	- 3.4
Furniture & Home Furnishings	32.7	32.3	31.2	+ 0.4	+1.2	+ 1.5	+ 4.8
Eating & Drinking Places	197.1	193.4	188.0	+ 3.7	+1.9	+ 9.1	+ 4.8
Miscellaneous Retail	72.6	70.6	73.3	+ 2.0	+2.8	- 0.7	- 1.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	243.0	242.6	224.7	+ 0.4	+0.2	+18.3	+ 8.1
Banking	54.7	54.4	50.5	+ 0.3	+0.6	+ 4.2	+ 8.3
Credit Agencies other than Banks	37.9	37.5	33.2	+ 0.4	+1.1	+ 4.7	+14.2
Insurance Carriers	40.8	41.0	41.0	- 0.2	-0.5	- 0.2	- 0.5
SERVICES /3	720.3	709.3	683.9	+11.0	+1.6	+36.4	+ 5.3
Hotels & other Lodging Places	79.7	75.3	76.8	+ 4.4	+5.8	+ 2.9	+ 3.8
Personal Services	39.6	39.2	41.1	+ 0.4	+1.0	- 1.5	- 3.6
Health Services	193.1	191.0	180.7	+ 2.1	+1.1	+12.4	+ 6.9
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	623.2	614.8	614.5	+ 8.4	+1.4	+ 8.7	+ 1.4
Total Federal Government	85.4	85.0	84.9	+ 0.4	+0.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.6
Total State Government	122.2	120.1	118.3	+ 2.1	+1.7	+ 3.9	+ 3.3
Total Local Government	415.6	409.7	411.3	+ 5.9	+1.4	+ 4.3	+ 1.0

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salaried workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month, with the exception of federal employment for the Department of Defense, which is on an end-of-month basis. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic workers and military personnel of the armed forces are excluded. All data are adjusted to first quarter 1978 benchmark levels.

2/ Includes textile mill products, petroleum and coal products, rubber and plastics products not elsewhere classified, and leather and leather products.

3/ Includes a miscellaneous group of agricultural service establishments and establishments not elsewhere classified.

* Revised

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $13,347.12, or $.39 per copy, including postage, to provide current state labor market data and an analysis of changes in the state economy as required under the terms of the cooperative agreement between the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

A Labor Market Information Publication
by the Florida Department of Labor
and Employment Security

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES /1
FLORIDA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979*	Nov. 1978	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979*	Nov. 1978	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979*	Nov. 1978
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	$230.77	$227.21	$213.09	40.7	40.5	41.7	$5.67	$5.61	$5.11
Durable Goods	243.49	239.61	223.66	41.2	41.1	42.2	5.91	5.83	5.30
Lumber & Wood Prod.	192.77	191.50	193.91	38.4	38.3	41.7	5.02	5.00	4.65
Furniture & Fixtures	182.62	180.91	171.36	39.7	39.5	40.8	4.60	4.58	4.20
Stone, Clay & Glass	258.57	257.03	240.31	44.2	44.7	45.6	5.85	5.75	5.27
Primary Metal Ind.	276.32	266.71	214.34	45.9	44.9	41.7	6.02	5.94	5.14
Fabricated Metal	247.81	240.61	224.39	42.8	41.7	41.4	5.79	5.77	5.42
Machinery, except Electrical	234.24	225.92	240.12	39.5	40.2	43.5	5.93	5.62	5.52
Electric and Electronic Equipment	249.95	244.28	223.87	42.8	41.9	42.4	5.84	5.83	5.28
Transportation Equip.	300.64	297.48	263.54	40.3	40.2	41.7	7.46	7.40	6.32
Instruments & Related Products	189.82	186.99	189.55	39.3	40.3	42.5	4.83	4.64	4.46
Nondurable Goods	216.68	212.53	204.18	40.2	39.8	41.0	5.39	5.34	4.98
Food & Kindred Prods.	214.80	208.94	202.56	40.0	39.2	42.2	5.37	5.33	4.80
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	181.03	184.79	171.68	39.1	38.1	40.3	4.63	4.85	4.26
Tobacco Manufactures	158.21	159.36	132.11	38.4	38.4	36.8	4.12	4.15	3.59
Apparel and other Textiles	137.24	131.38	126.94	37.6	36.8	36.9	3.65	3.57	3.44
Paper & Allied Prods.	348.22	328.70	314.23	45.4	42.8	46.9	7.67	7.68	6.70
Printing & Publishing	222.83	222.74	229.70	37.2	37.0	39.4	5.99	6.02	5.83
Chemicals and Allied Products	288.23	290.51	278.20	41.0	41.8	42.8	7.03	6.95	6.50
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	303.34	287.27	272.57	51.5	49.7	49.2	5.89	5.78	5.54
Phosphate Rock	328.64	305.54	296.81	45.9	43.4	44.7	7.16	7.04	6.64
COMMUNICATION	349.32	342.30	312.60	42.6	42.0	42.3	8.20	8.15	7.39
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	322.56	326.63	308.90	42.0	42.2	41.8	7.68	7.74	7.39
BANKING	153.60	155.98	149.69	38.4	38.8	40.9	4.00	4.02	3.66

1/ These average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect changes in premium pay for overtime and late shift work as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates. Estimates are for all full-time production and related workers who are employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The estimated number of production workers for November 1979 was 321,135 for manufacturing; 6,653 for nonmetallic mining and quarrying; 50,511 for communication; 19,504 for electric, gas and sanitary services and 43,183 for banking.

* Revised

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING /1
FLORIDA
(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATE									SEPARATION RATE								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRE			RECALL			TOTAL			QUIT			LAYOFF		
	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978	Nov. 1979	Oct. 1979	Nov. 1978
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	6.8	*5.6	6.1	5.3	*4.2	4.6	1.3	*1.3	1.3	5.6	*4.2	5.0	3.7	*2.7	3.2	0.8	*0.6	0.8
Durable Goods	5.4	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.3	4.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	5.5	4.2	4.9	3.3	2.7	2.9	1.0	0.5	1.0
Lumber & Wood Prods.	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.1	8.3	8.0	0.5	0.6	1.0	9.0	8.2	8.7	6.6	6.3	6.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Furniture & Fixtures	9.2	9.7	9.3	6.8	7.4	8.6	2.2	2.3	0.6	8.5	5.5	5.0	6.2	3.2	3.9	0.7	0.6	0.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	5.1	4.9	3.7	4.2	4.7	3.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	5.6	3.4	3.8	3.3	2.4	2.1	1.2	0.1	0.4
Fabricated Metal	5.7	4.0	5.0	5.1	3.4	4.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	7.7	4.5	5.4	4.8	3.0	3.4	1.9	0.8	0.8
Machinery, except Elec.	6.5	4.0	4.7	6.2	3.9	4.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	5.9	3.9	4.2	3.5	2.8	3.3	1.0	0.2	0.1
Electrical & Electric Equipment	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.0	2.2	3.0	1.7	1.4	1.7	0.5	0.1	0.2
Transportation Equip.	4.7	5.7	6.1	3.9	4.5	3.8	0.6	0.9	2.1	4.5	5.3	6.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.5	3.1
Instruments & Related Products	6.2	6.3	4.3	5.7	5.3	3.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	6.6	4.8	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.0	0.8	0.1	**
Nondurable Goods	8.3	6.4	7.3	5.9	4.0	5.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	5.8	4.3	4.9	4.2	2.8	3.5	0.5	0.8	0.6
Food & Kindred Prods.	15.2	13.8	15.5	8.7	6.4	8.8	6.4	7.4	6.6	8.6	5.1	7.2	6.8	3.4	5.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	24.5	31.1	30.3	8.6	9.6	11.9	15.9	21.5	18.3	8.4	7.5	8.0	6.1	5.1	6.2	1.0	1.2	0.6
Apparel and Other Textiles	7.4	3.8	3.4	5.6	3.0	2.9	1.7	0.8	0.5	4.8	4.8	4.1	3.4	3.1	3.0	0.6	1.2	0.8
Paper & Allied Prods.	4.9	3.8	3.8	3.2	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.1	3.4	3.3	3.0	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.0
Printing & Publishing	5.7	4.8	4.4	5.3	4.5	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	4.9	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.1	2.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	3.5	1.9	1.8	3.3	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	2.8	1.4	1.8	2.7	1.4	1.8	0.1	**	**	2.7	0.8	2.6	2.1	0.4	1.8	0.1	**	0.1

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. The rates are based on accessions and separations for the entire calendar month.

* Revised
** Rate less than 0.05%

Labor Market Information

STATE OF FLORIDA
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
TALLAHASSEE 32304
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED
FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

rec Mar 6, 80 ac 51765-3

FLORIDA
Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Division of Employment Security

February 1980 LABOR MARKET INDICATORS (12-month Averages) Letter No. 380

State of Florida	Year Ending December 1979	Year Ending December 1978	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	3,812,500	3,688,400	+ 3.4
Employment	3,583,900	3,443,700	+ 4.1
Unemployment	228,600	244,700	- 6.6
Unemployment Rate	6.0	6.6	XXX
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	3,279,300	3,124,700	+ 4.9
Unemployment Compensation			
Initial Claims	29,200	28,700	+ 1.7
Insured Unemployment	54,300	54,200	+ 0.2

MIXED SIGNALS: Florida's 12-month average unemployment rate dropped this month. The 6.0 percent rate is the lowest it has been since before the 1974-1975 recession. Other positive signs accompany this. Florida's growing, dynamic economy is reflected in a 4.9 percent increase in nonagricultural wage and salary employment from the year ending December 1978 to the year ending December 1979, and a similar, 4.1 percent increase in total employment. However, some clouds are now appearing on the horizon. For the first time since prerecession days, the 12-month average for unemployment compensation claims (both initial and continuing) show an increase over the year-ago figures; and, despite Florida's rapidly declining unemployment rate, the statewide rate remains above that of the nation--6.0 percent compared to a 5.8 percent U. S. rate. The coming months may tell interesting news about the state and national economies.

THE NATION IN DECEMBER: Although the national unemployment rate for December 1979 (5.9 percent seasonally adjusted) was slightly above that of November, that rate is similar to those which have prevailed since August 1978. Total employment rose 300,000 from November to December and unemployment was virtually unchanged. The steadiness of the level of unemployment in recent months may be a good sign (given the increases in the number of people with jobs). However, it may be important to watch the recent increase in the number of persons working part time for economic reasons. These people are sometimes referred to as partially unemployed and may be an early indicator of a recessionary tendency. Countering this possibly dismal sign is the fact that the employment population ratio rose to its previously reached high of 59.4 percent. That is the ratio of total employment to the non-institutional working-age population.

Unemployment rates for selected groups in December 1979 are: white teens--13.9 percent (unchanged from November); nonwhite teens--34.3 percent (up from 32.8 percent); married women, spouse present--5.0 percent (up from 4.8 percent); women who head families--8.4 percent (unchanged); adult males--4.2 percent (down from 4.3 percent).

CPS DATA* FOR
FLORIDA
DECEMBER 1979

Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
3,743,700	3,550,400	193,300	5.2

*These data are primarily for use in allocation of money under various federal programs, including CETA. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS: A lot of importance gets placed on economic indicators these days. Is GNP up? What about the Consumer Price Index? So many numbers, but what do they mean? According to Webster's New Collegiate dictionary, an indicator is "one that indicates, is a sign, symptom or index." An economic indicator, then, is something that indicates the economy, or perhaps better, the health of the economy. The various tables in this publication highlight different aspects of the Florida economy, especially as they impact on the labor force. For example...

Initial Claims for unemployment compensation (UC) are considered a leading indicator. That is, they tend to predict an upturn or a downturn in the economy. The circumstances under which an unemployed person will initially apply for UC benefits seem to depend on job market conditions at the time. When jobs are readily available, there is usually a delay between the beginning of unemployment and the time of filing. The person may even find a new job without filing a claim at all. When workers feel that there is a shortage of jobs and that a long period of unemployment is forthcoming, the time between losing the job and applying for UC benefits decreases and more people will try to collect benefits.

A relatively simple way for an employer to expand production, while keeping costs down, is to increase the length of the workweek. A rise in average weekly hours represents an increase in the number of regular and overtime hours worked, and in times of recovery implies a return to fuller utilization of workers who may have had their hours cut back. In the same way, shortening the workweek when a slowdown in demand is anticipated allows the employer to retain trained workers, while reducing the plant's output. This can be done first by cutting back on overtime and then by shortening regular hours.

More economic indicators will be discussed in future editions of this publication.

THE "SEASON" IS HERE: Employment in Florida nonagricultural establishments increased by 45,700 (1.4 percent) from November to December 1979. All major industry divisions except mining had gains over the prior month and this December's increase was influenced by gains in basically the same industries that recorded the greatest employment during last month. Seasonal increases in nondurable goods manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade and services were responsible for the majority of the additional jobs added in December. Although it is encouraging to see normal seasonal hiring patterns in the state's important citrus and tourist industries, it is also reassuring to see that Florida's economic picture is being improved by monthly advances in durable goods manufacturing, construction, and finance, insurance and real estate. Total employment has risen by 139,900 (4.3 percent) since December 1978 and all major industry divisions, except government and construction advanced to a new record high employment level during December.

In manufacturing, monthly gains outweighed losses in both the durable and nondurable goods industries. Although most of the 2,800 increase in manufacturing is attributed to the fall harvest and its influence on the food and kindred products industry, the durable goods manufacturing industry also continued to maintain the steady growth trend it has experienced all year. Electrical and electronic equipment producers added 900 workers during the month, making this Florida's fastest growing manufacturing industry, averaging over 750 new workers per month.

Employment in construction continued to rise for the ninth time in the past 12 months with a gain of 3,500 new jobs in December. This monthly increase in construction follows the same trend as prior months of 1979 with the majority of the additional jobs occurring among the special trade contractors. Since December 1978, construction has increased by 24,200 and it is apparent that inflation, tight money and high interest rates have yet to have much adverse effect on the construction industry in Florida.

In wholesale and retail trade, seasonal influences on employment were evident as there was an increase of 22,300 for the month. Wholesale trade was not influenced as heavily as retail trade by seasonal purchasing, but it still continued to expand for the fourth consecutive month. Retail trade experienced a rise of 20,600 more jobs in order to meet the increased demand of the Christmas season. General merchandise stores, which rose by 7,500, made the greatest improvement of all retail components, but this industry still remains 0.4 percent below last year's employment. Automotive dealers and service stations and apparel and accessory stores also remain below their year-ago job levels. Eating and drinking places jobs increased by 5,300 during December; this industry component added the greatest number of new jobs to wholesale and retail trade during the past year.

As expected, services employment continues to expand as the state prepares to accommodate the influx of winter tourists. Hotels and other lodging places, as always in December, showed the greatest effect from seasonal factors as a monthly increase of 3,700 occurred. Other tourism-related services--amusements and recreation services and personal services--had gains during December, but the latter industry is 1,300 (3.1 percent) below its employment of December 1978. Over the year, services has grown by 34,600 jobs and has been the largest contributor to the expansion of total nonagricultural employment.

Among the remaining industries, finance, insurance and real estate and transportation and public utilities continued the steady growth trend they have experienced throughout 1979. Of the major industry divisions, the 6.2 percent yearly increase for both of these industries is the second largest, next to construction which experienced a healthy increase of 11.2 percent for 1979.

Overall, the changes in nonagricultural employment were more encouraging this month with increasing numbers and types of businesses reporting gains in employment.

LONGER WORKWEEK/MORE PAY: Both average weekly hours and average hourly earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers went up this month (2.7 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively), causing average weekly earnings in December 1979 to increase to $237.27. Average weekly earnings this month are 3.1 percent higher than last month and 9.1 percent higher than in December 1978. (The inflation rate over this time period, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, was 13.3 percent.) All manufacturing industries, except furniture and fixtures, had higher weekly earnings than last month and only machinery except electrical and instruments and related products had over-the-year drops in this category. All manufacturing industries except furniture and fixtures, primary metal industries, and printing and publishing contributed to the large jump in average weekly hours, with transportation equipment going up the most among the durable goods industries (4.2 percent) and preserved fruits and vegetables increasing the most in nondurable goods (8.3 percent). Most durable goods industries had higher average hourly earnings than last month with primary metal industries having the largest monthly and yearly gains (up 4.0 percent and 24.3 percent, respectively) while instruments and related products had the biggest drop in hourly earnings at 1.7 percent. Average hourly earnings for nondurable goods as a whole were unchanged as a large increase in preserved fruits and vegetables (up 3.9 percent) was cancelled out by most other nondurable goods industries having lower hourly earnings this month. (The biggest drop was in apparel and other textile products--down 3.0 percent).

Among the published nonmanufacturing industries, only banking had a longer workweek than in November with the most significant drop being in phosphate rock mining (down 3.3 percent). Average hourly earnings went down 2.9 percent in communication, except U.S. Postal Service, and went up 2.6 percent in electric, gas and sanitary services for the biggest changes in nonmanufacturing.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS: Spendable earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers are as follows:

	December 1979	November 1979	December 1978
Gross Weekly Earnings	$237.27	$230.20*	$217.56
Spendable Earnings for:			
Workers with no dependents	190.34	185.40*	175.30
Married workers with three dependents filing joint returns	208.05	202.68*	191.10

*Revised

Note: These figures reflect estimated tax liabilities rather than the amounts actually withheld from paychecks.

LABOR TURNOVER--SEPARATIONS OFFSET ACCESSIONS: The manufacturing labor turnover rates for December 1979 fell sharply from the peaks reached in the previous month. New hires slipped nine per thousand workers, from 42 to 31 per thousand. The latter figure was also below the December 1978 mark of 35 per thousand. In conjunction with the decline of new hires was a decrease in recalls which resulted in a figure below both the December 1978 and November 1979 levels. While the current layoff rate remained the same as in the previous month, indicating sufficient work available, quits declined by five per thousand which showed that workers were not as confident in finding new employment should they decide to change jobs. As with the components of total accessions, the elements of total separations were below the December 1978 marks. The end result of these trends described above was the matching of the total accessions and total separations rates at 38 per thousand workers.

Every industry in the durable goods manufacturing sector had a new hire rate below last month's figure. The recall rate equalled that of the November rate in stone, clay and glass products, machinery except electrical, and electrical and electronic equipment. In all the other industires, the recall rate decreased over November's. Those industries with a layoff rate of ten or more per thousand during December 1979 were stone, clay and glass products with 15, transportation equipment with 17, and fabricated metal products with an even 10. Trends in the durable goods industries indicated that, during December, the good (accessions) lost a round to the bad (separations).

The only industry that managed to tip the balance in favor of total accessions in nondurable goods manufacturing was food and kindred products which was in the midst of the seasonal upsurge of preserved fruits and vegetables. Although the new hires rate (18.6) surpassed that of a month ago (12.8) and of a year ago (13.3), recalls (8.0) were only marginally ahead of December 1978 (7.5) and well below November 1979, (19.9). The high layoff rate (3.8) showed that seasonal upturn was present, but not in the strength of previous years. The decreasing activity in other industries was well reflected in lower rates in almost every component cited.

BUSINESS INDICATORS: For the fourth consecutive month the seasonally adjusted index of total nonagricultural employment showed an increase over the previous month. Although the 0.1 percent monthly increase was the smallest monthly gain of 1979, eleven of the 19 published employment indexes registered improvements during December. The index for total nonfarm employment has increased by 4.4 percent since December 1978.

In the manufacturing industries, the only monthly gain occurred in durable goods. The index of employment for durable goods manufacturing has had ten monthly increases during the past year. The seasonally adjusted index for nondurable goods manufacturing decreased by 0.1 percent during December, indicating that all increases in this industry for December were strictly seasonal.

Among the nonmanufacturing indexes, construction once again registered the largest monthly improvement with a 1.6 percent increase in December. The construction industry has had strong economic growth throughout the year, but the index of employment for construction made its greatest improvement during the fourth quarter of 1979. On the downside, transportation took the greatest decline with a 1.3 percent decrease during the month.

Since December 1978, most indexes have shown considerable growth throughout the year with all industries, except other retail trade, registering more monthly gains than losses.

STATE OF FLORIDA--BUSINESS INDICATORS

Business Indicator	December 1979	November 1979 *	December 1978	Percent Change From		Year-to-Date
				Nov. 1978	Dec. 1978	
Index of Employment: /1						
Total Nonag. Employment	133.7	133.5	128.1	+ 0.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.6
Manufacturing	131.6	131.1	125.1	+ 0.4	+ 5.2	+ 6.9
Durable Goods	140.3	139.2	131.6	+ 0.8	+ 6.6	+ 9.8
Nondurable Goods	121.8	121.9	117.7	- 0.1	+ 3.5	+ 3.4
Food & Kindred Prod.	120.0	122.3	113.9	- 1.9	+ 5.4	+ 5.0
Oth. Nondurable Goods	122.5	121.8	119.2	+ 0.6	+ 2.8	+ 2.8
Nonmanufacturing	134.0	133.9	128.6	+ 0.1	+ 4.2	+ 4.3
Construction	104.2	102.6	93.7	+ 1.6	+11.2	+ 9.7
Transportation	123.5	125.1	116.2	- 1.3	+ 6.3	+ 6.9
Trade	131.1	131.0	128.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.4	+ 2.3
Wholesale	130.9	130.8	124.5	+ 0.1	+ 5.1	+ 5.1
Retail	131.1	131.1	128.9	0	+ 1.7	+ 1.5
Eat. & Drink. Places	162.9	162.7	154.7	+ 0.1	+ 5.3	+ 4.2
Other	120.6	120.7	120.4	- 0.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Services	145.0	145.1	138.2	- 0.1	+ 4.9	+ 4.9
Hotels & oth. Lodging	127.4	128.6	119.5	- 0.9	+ 6.6	+ 3.7
Other	147.7	147.5	141.0	+ 0.1	+ 4.8	+ 5.1
Government	140.5	140.2	138.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.8	+ 1.8
Other Nonmfg. /2	139.9	140.0	131.8	- 0.1	+ 6.1	+ 7.8
Unemployment Comp:						
Initial Claims	27,128	27,580	23,701	- 1.6	+14.5	- 0.5
Weeks Claimed	233,531	252,744	218,580	- 7.6	+ 6.8	- 2.9
Gross Sales /3	$9,402,088,782	$9,394,855,104	$7,750,443,250	+ 0.1	+21.3	+19.4
Sales, Use Tax Coll. /3	$182,649,387	$175,580,627	$154,163,021	+ 4.0	+18.5	+16.6
New Incorporations /4	3,497	3,484	3,303	+ 0.4	+ 5.9	+14.0
Total U.C. Payments	$10,027,499	$11,442,871	$8,349,149	-12.4	+20.1	+ 1.9

1/ 1972=100. This index has been seasonally adjusted.

2/ Mining, Communication, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

3/ Source: Florida Department of Revenue. Remitted in designated month for preceding month. Monthly totals for gross sales are neither complete nor strictly comparable from month to month due to the variation in the number of firms reporting this item.

4/ Office of the Secretary of State

* Revised

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	December 1979	November 1979*	December 1978	NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	3,399.2	3,353.5	3,259.3	45.7	1.4	139.9	4.3
MANUFACTURING	465.6	462.8	442.5	2.8	0.6	23.1	5.2
Durable Goods	261.6	261.0	245.4	0.6	0.2	16.2	6.6
Lumber & Wood Products	22.6	22.6	22.2	0	0	0.4	1.8
Furniture & Fixtures	10.1	10.0	10.3	0.1	1.0	-0.2	-1.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	22.8	22.9	22.4	-0.1	-0.4	0.4	1.8
Primary Metal Industries	3.9	3.9	4.1	0	0	-0.2	-4.9
Fabricated Metal Products	35.9	36.0	34.6	-0.1	-0.3	1.3	3.8
Machinery, except Electrical	32.4	32.1	28.3	0.3	0.9	4.1	14.5
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	69.4	68.5	60.0	0.9	1.3	9.4	15.7
Transportation Equipment	45.5	46.1	43.9	-0.6	-1.3	1.6	3.6
Instruments & Related Products	11.9	11.8	11.8	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	7.1	7.1	7.8	0	0	-0.7	-9.0
Nondurable Goods	204.0	201.8	197.1	2.2	1.1	6.9	3.5
Food & Kindred Products	59.3	57.6	56.3	1.7	3.0	3.0	5.3
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	18.9	17.5	17.9	1.4	8.0	1.0	5.6
Tobacco Manufactures	2.4	2.4	2.7	0	0	-0.3	-11.1
Apparel & other Textile Products	33.9	33.5	33.3	0.4	1.2	0.6	1.8
Paper & Allied Products	17.3	17.2	17.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	1.8
Printing & Publishing	36.4	36.3	35.1	0.1	0.3	1.3	3.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	27.5	27.6	27.1	-0.1	-0.4	0.4	1.5
Other Nondurable Goods /2	27.2	27.2	25.6	0	0	1.6	6.3
MINING	9.7	9.7	9.4	0	0	0.3	3.2
Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels	8.6	8.5	8.3	0.1	1.2	0.3	3.6
Phosphate Rock	5.6	5.6	5.5	0	0	0.1	1.8
CONSTRUCTION	239.6	236.1	215.4	3.5	1.5	24.2	11.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, EXC. U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	213.9	212.0	201.5	1.9	0.9	12.4	6.2
Transportation	123.5	122.1	116.5	1.4	1.1	7.0	6.0
Railroad Transportation	11.8	11.8	11.3	0	0	0.5	4.4
Local & Interurban Passenger Transport	7.6	7.4	6.7	0.2	2.7	0.9	13.4
Trucking & Warehousing	43.9	43.0	40.8	0.9	2.1	3.1	7.6
Transportation by Air	38.9	38.5	36.2	0.4	1.0	2.7	7.5
Communication exc. U.S. Postal Service	65.0	64.6	60.7	0.4	0.6	4.3	7.1
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	25.4	25.3	24.3	0.1	0.4	1.1	4.5

(continued)

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	December 1979	November 1979*	December 1978	NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	865.6	843.3	845.5	22.3	2.6	20.1	2.4
Wholesale Trade	183.5	181.8	174.4	1.7	0.9	9.1	5.2
Wholesale Trade Durable Goods	103.9	103.5	99.5	0.4	0.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale Trade Nondurable Goods	79.6	78.3	74.9	1.3	1.7	4.7	6.3
Retail Trade	682.1	661.5	671.1	20.6	3.1	11.0	1.6
Building and Garden Supplies	30.9	30.6	28.6	0.3	1.0	2.3	8.0
General Merchandise Stores	114.4	106.9	114.9	7.5	7.0	-0.5	-0.4
Food Stores	105.8	105.0	101.2	0.8	0.8	4.6	4.5
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	79.3	79.3	83.8	0	0	-4.5	-5.4
Apparel & Accessory Stores	38.8	36.9	41.7	1.9	5.1	-2.9	-7.0
Furniture & Home Furnishings	33.4	32.5	32.0	0.9	2.8	1.4	4.4
Eating & Drinking Places	203.0	197.7	192.8	5.3	2.7	10.2	5.3
Miscellaneous Retail	76.5	72.6	76.1	3.9	5.4	0.4	0.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	243.3	243.0	229.1	0.3	0.1	14.2	6.2
Banking	54.8	54.7	50.6	0.1	0.2	4.2	8.3
Credit Agencies other than Banks	38.3	37.9	33.6	0.4	1.1	4.7	14.0
Insurance Carriers	40.3	40.8	41.0	-0.5	-1.2	-0.7	-1.7
SERVICES /3	732.9	723.0	698.3	9.9	1.4	34.6	5.0
Hotels & other Lodging Places	83.8	80.1	78.7	3.7	4.6	5.1	6.5
Personal Services	40.2	39.6	41.5	0.6	1.5	-1.3	-3.1
Health Services	193.7	193.1	185.0	0.6	0.3	8.7	4.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	628.6	623.6	617.6	5.0	0.8	11.0	1.8
Total Federal Government	86.8	85.4	85.8	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.2
Total State Government	125.3	123.4	120.2	1.9	1.5	5.1	4.2
Total Local Government	416.5	414.8	411.6	1.7	0.4	4.9	1.2

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salaried workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month, with the exception of federal employment for the Department of Defense, which is on an end-of-month basis. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic workers and military personnel of the armed forces are excluded. All data are adjusted to first quarter 1978 benchmark levels.

2/ Includes textile mill products, petroleum and coal products, rubber and plastics products not elsewhere classified, and leather and leather products.

3/ Includes a miscellaneous group of agricultural service establishments and establishments not elsewhere classified.

* Revised

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES /1
FLORIDA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979*	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979*	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979*	Dec. 1978
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	$237.27	$230.20	$217.56	41.7	40.6	42.0	$5.69	$5.67	$5.18
Durable Goods	249.96	243.13	229.19	41.8	41.0	42.6	5.98	5.93	5.38
Lumber & Wood Prod.	203.57	196.22	187.57	39.3	38.4	40.6	5.18	5.11	4.62
Furniture & Fixtures	176.93	183.60	170.68	38.8	40.0	39.6	4.56	4.59	4.31
Stone, Clay & Glass	272.70	262.26	249.24	45.0	44.3	46.5	6.06	5.92	5.36
Primary Metal Ind.	282.67	274.80	216.86	45.3	45.8	43.2	6.24	6.00	5.02
Fabricated Metal	257.80	250.06	230.96	43.4	42.6	42.3	5.94	5.87	5.46
Machinery, except Electrical	225.23	220.20	249.76	38.9	38.7	44.6	5.79	5.69	5.60
Electric and Electronic Equipment	251.93	250.07	229.41	42.7	42.1	42.8	5.90	5.94	5.36
Transportation Equip.	316.08	302.13	273.46	42.2	40.5	42.2	7.49	7.46	6.48
Instruments & Related Products	192.44	187.98	193.07	40.6	39.0	43.0	4.74	4.82	4.49
Nondurable Goods	222.44	214.94	208.66	41.5	40.1	41.4	5.36	5.36	5.04
Food & Kindred Prods.	228.43	214.93	215.07	43.1	40.4	43.1	5.30	5.32	4.99
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	205.06	182.16	196.99	42.9	39.6	43.2	4.78	4.60	4.56
Tobacco Manufactures	157.41	156.49	138.38	38.3	37.8	37.5	4.11	4.14	3.69
Apparel and other Textiles	133.73	132.49	127.22	38.1	36.6	37.2	3.51	3.62	3.42
Paper & Allied Prods.	345.19	341.76	321.69	45.3	44.5	47.1	7.62	7.68	6.83
Printing & Publishing	225.46	221.26	223.08	36.6	37.0	39.0	6.16	5.98	5.72
Chemicals and Allied Products	298.78	292.16	279.93	42.2	41.5	43.0	7.08	7.04	6.51
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	294.76	302.43	279.17	50.3	51.0	50.3	5.86	5.93	5.55
Phosphate Rock	312.18	327.88	302.17	43.6	45.1	45.1	7.16	7.27	6.70
COMMUNICATION	346.40	357.62	311.17	43.3	43.4	41.6	8.00	8.24	7.48
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	332.59	325.71	320.30	42.1	42.3	42.2	7.90	7.70	7.59
BANKING	165.65	154.40	152.22	40.7	38.6	40.7	4.07	4.00	3.74

1/ These average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect changes in premium pay for overtime and late shift work as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates. Estimates are for all full-time production and related workers who are employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The estimated number of production workers for December 1979 was 325,154 for manufacturing; 6,537 for nonmetallic mining and quarrying; 51,672 for communication; 19,551 for electric, gas and sanitary services and 43,279 for banking.

* Revised

**A Labor Market Information Publication
by the Florida Department of Labor
and Employment Security**

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $13,347.12, or $.39 per copy, including postage, to provide current state labor market data and an analysis of changes in the state economy as required under the terms of the cooperative agreement between the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING /1
FLORIDA
(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATE									SEPARATION RATE								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRE			RECALL			TOTAL			QUIT			LAYOFF		
	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	3.8	5.7*	4.4	3.1	4.2*	3.6	0.6	1.3*	0.8	3.8	4.4*	4.3	2.3	2.8*	2.6	0.7	0.7*	0.8
Durable Goods	2.8	4.6	3.8	2.5	3.8	3.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	3.4	4.0	3.8	1.9	2.4	2.3	0.7	0.6	0.6
Lumber & Wood Prods.	4.7	8.2	7.1	4.4	7.6	6.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	6.6	7.2	6.5	4.6	5.7	4.1	0.8	0.5	0.5
Furniture & Fixtures	4.1	7.7	3.8	3.8	6.7	3.5	0.3	0.8	0.2	4.1	6.1	4.9	3.1	4.2	3.9	**	0.4	0.2
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	2.3	4.0	2.3	2.1	3.8	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.7	3.2	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.5	0.2	0.2
Fabricated Metal	2.0	3.8	3.6	1.7	3.3	3.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	3.5	4.6	4.6	1.8	3.0	2.8	1.0	0.8	0.7
Machinery, except Elec.	3.5	4.4	3.4	3.3	4.2	3.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.8	4.0	3.7	2.1	2.7	2.5	0.1	0.2	0.4
Electrical & Electric Equipment	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Transportation Equip.	2.6	4.2	5.5	2.0	2.8	3.6	0.5	1.2	1.8	3.3	4.5	4.3	0.9	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.5
Instruments & Related Products	3.2	6.9	2.7	2.7	5.9	2.4	**	0.2	0.1	3.0	4.8	3.6	2.0	3.3	2.0	0.1	**	0.8
Nondurable Goods	5.0	7.1	5.2	3.9	4.7	4.1	1.0	2.3	1.1	4.4	4.8	4.7	3.0	3.3	3.0	0.8	0.7	0.9
Food & Kindred Prods.	10.6	14.6	10.4	7.7	7.9	7.3	2.8	6.7	3.0	7.6	7.6	7.7	5.1	5.4	4.9	1.6	1.1	1.5
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	26.8	32.7	21.0	18.6	12.8	13.3	8.0	19.9	7.5	13.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	6.6	6.2	3.8	0.9	0.8
Apparel and Other Textiles	2.1	4.1	2.8	1.7	3.4	2.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	2.8	3.6	4.0	2.0	2.7	2.1	0.5	0.6	1.7
Paper & Allied Prods.	3.0	4.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.9	0.7	1.3	0.4	2.5	3.0	2.5	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.8
Printing & Publishing	3.6	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	3.8	3.4	4.0	3.0	2.7	2.7	**	0.1	0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.9	2.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.6
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	**	**	0.3	2.5	2.3	2.8	1.7	1.9	2.1	0.1	**	**

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. The rates are based on accessions and separations for the entire calendar month.

* Revised
** Rate less than 0.05%

Labor Market Information

STATE OF FLORIDA
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
TALLAHASSEE 32304
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED
FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

APR 17 1980

S 1765-3

FLORIDA
Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Division of Employment Security

March 1980 — Letter No. 381

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS
(12-month Averages)

State of Florida	Year Ending January 1980	Year Ending January 1979	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	3,833,000	3,722,900	+ 3.0
Employment	3,609,100	3,475,600	+ 3.8
Unemployment	223,900	247,300	- 9.5
Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.6	XXX
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	3,396,400	3,199,800	+ 6.1
Unemployment Compensation			
Initial Claims	29,100	28,400	+ 2.5
Insured Unemployment	54,800	53,400	+ 2.6

ANNUAL REVISIONS

This issue of Florida Employment Statistics presents revised data for civilian labor force, total employment, unemployment and nonagricultural wage and salary employment. The first three data series are adjusted to the revised Current Population Survey (CPS) and to the benchmarked nonagricultural wage and salary employment which, in turn, is revised to the March 1979 level of employment as reported by employers covered by the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law. The March 1979 issue of Florida Employment Statistics has a more detailed explanation of these annual revisions.

The problems with the state CPS labor force estimates remain: large monthly variations in unemployment and an opposite seasonal pattern in employment. These problems exist in area labor force estimates as well, since area estimates are adjusted to the state CPS levels.

In addition, seasonally adjusted labor force estimates for the State of Florida were released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) for the first time in January 1980. An historical series of the seasonally adjusted data reveal the same problems as the unadjusted series. We do not anticipate changing our present method of presenting unadjusted labor force data during the current year.

Any questions relating to annual revisions should be directed to the Bureau of Research and Analysis at 904/488-5004.

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

The Labor Surplus Area program, also known as the DMP-4B program, is intended to put the federal government's procurement dollars into areas of relatively high unemployment, Labor Surplus Areas (LSA). Certain federal contracts are set aside for use in the LSA program. These contracts are identified in the Commerce Business Daily, available by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402. Employers who certify, during the bidding process, that they will expend over 50 percent of awarded funds in a designated LSA are given a preference in the award decision.

CPS DATA* FOR FLORIDA JANUARY 1980

Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
3,756,500	3,544,000	212,500	5.7

*These data are primarily for use in allocation of money under various federal programs, including CETA. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

A list of Labor Surplus Areas, which will remain in effect through May 31, 1980, is as follows: Bay, Brevard, Collier, Franklin, Glades, Gulf, Hernando, Highlands, Indian River, Lake, Liberty, Marion, Monroe, Okaloosa, Okeechobee, Osceola, Pasco, Polk, St. Lucie, St. Johns, Sumter, Taylor, and Washington counties and Hialeah City (Dade County), Hollywood City (Broward County), Miami Beach City (Dade County), Miami City (Dade County) and West Palm Beach City (Palm Beach County).

Questions regarding the LSA program should be directed either to the Employer Services Representative at your local Florida State Employment Service office or to the General Services Administration Business Service Center in Atlanta. The address and telephone number of the Business Service Center are as follows:

Business Service Center
General Services Administration
1776 Peachtree Street, Northwest
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
404/881-4661

THE NATION: The nation's overall unemployment rate jumped three-tenths of a point to 6.2 percent over the month of January 1980. For the past 17 months, the rate had remained within the narrow range between 5.7 and 5.9 percent. The jobless rate for adult men rose from 4.2 to 4.7 percent. Industries traditionally staffed by men registered the strongest increases. The unemployment rate for the construction industry increased from 10.3 to 10.8 percent. The rate for manufacturing increased from 5.9 to 6.7 percent. The rate for agricultural wage and salary workers reached 10.3 percent, up from 9.4 percent the month before. There was a comparatively slight increase in the unemployment rate for adult women (5.7 to 5.8 percent). A high percentage of women are employed in the service-producing sector of the economy, which was not as hard hit as the goods-producing sector.

There was a decrease of 200,000 in the number of employed men, along with an increase of 170,000 in the number of employed women. As a result, there was little change in total employment during the month of January.

With increases in both the employed and unemployed categories, the labor force participation rate for women reached an all time high of 51.4 percent. The number of women not in the labor force decreased by over 100,000. It may be that a number of women are entering the labor force to make up for income lost by their laid-off spouses.

Other unemployment rates in January were: teenagers, 16.3 percent, up from 16.0 percent; blacks and other minorities, 11.8 percent, up from 11.3 percent; whites, 5.4 percent, up from 5.1 percent; full-time workers, 5.7 percent, up from 5.4 percent; blue-collar workers, 8.0 percent, up from 7.2 percent.

INCOME TAX SAVINGS FOR EMPLOYERS WHO EMPLOY HARD-TO-HIRE WORKERS: If you employ an individual who is a member of a "hard-to-hire" group, you may be able to claim a federal income tax credit based on a percentage of that employee's wages. The new "targeted jobs" credit replaces the previous "new jobs" credit and is designed to encourage business employment of persons from groups that have a particularly high unemployment rate, or that have other special employment needs. To be eligible, an employee must be a member of one of the following targeted groups: vocational rehabilitation referrals; economically disadvantaged youths (age 18 through 20), economically disadvantaged Vietnam-era veterans; Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients; general assistance recipients; youths (16 through 18) participating in a cooperative education program; or economically disadvantaged ex-convicts.

For you to claim the credit on wages paid to an employee, the employee must be certified as a member of a targeted group. For more information or certification procedures for eligible employees, contact your local office of the Florida State Employment Service (FSES).

The targeted jobs credit is similar to the Work Incentive Program (WIN) credit (which was revised in 1979). You cannot claim the targeted job credit if you elect to take the WIN credit. The targeted jobs tax credit, unlike the WIN credit, allows an employee related to you to qualify if he or she is a member of a targeted group. Another advantage is that there is no minimum employment period as there is in the WIN credit.

For a complete explanation of the targeted jobs tax credit and the WIN tax credit, see IRS Publication 906, "Targeted Jobs Tax Credit and WIN Credit."

If you overlooked the new jobs tax credit when filing past returns and it appears that you were eligible for the credit, you should file an amended return. For information on the new jobs credit, see IRS Publication 904, "Tax Information on Jobs Tax Credit."

MILD DECLINE IN NONFARM EMPLOYMENT: The preliminary estimates for Florida's nonagricultural wage and salary employment showed a decrease of 2,600 jobs from December 1979 to January 1980. Construction, transportation and public utilities and government were the major industries that contributed to this monthly decrease in employment. The decline in January was not as severe as those occurring in January during previous years, simply because the retail trade industries' increase of jobs for December and for the Christmas buying season was not as massive as prior years. This allowed for mild declines in January which were easily overshadowed by increases in retail trade brought on by the winter tourist season in South Florida. Also, as a result of tourism, services made healthy gains in employment during January, consequently helping to counterbalance any of the losses in employment which were due to the post-Christmas slump. Although the 2,600 decline in jobs for January is drastically below the 15,600 average January drop for the past five years, another equally significant economic indicator of Florida's economy is the 200,700 increase in job totals between January 1979 and January 1980. This January was the 46th straight month that the year-to-year job total increased.

The wholesale and retail trade division posted an unexpected gain of 2,300 more jobs in January. A monthly increase for this industry at this time of year is a rare occurrence, especially after the high employment levels generated by the Christmas season. General merchandise stores and apparel and accessory stores, both of which made big employment gains during December, registered the greatest monthly decreases in January with losses of 5,000 and 2,200 jobs, respectively. The industries making large January employment gains in wholesale and retail trade were eating and drinking places with 7,300 and food stores with 1,500. Increases in these industries were caused largely by an expected upturn in the tourist season. Looking at the total for wholesale and retail trade, this industry rose by 17,300 in December 1979 and again by 2,300 in January 1980 as compared to gaining 26,600 in December 1978 and declining by 12,400 in January 1979. Eating and drinking places increased 2,800 in January 1979 as compared to 7,300 in January 1980.

Of the major industries, services registered the greatest monthly improvement by experiencing a 7,100 increase in jobs, with most of the advance being generated by tourist-related industries. Hotels and other lodging places employed 3,300 more workers in January while amusements and recreation services and business services combined to hire 4,200 more people during the month. Personal services, which is one of Florida's slowest growing service industries, lost 400 jobs in January causing this industry to be 700 below its January 1979 employment level. Services should continue to expand in the coming months as seasonal factors begin to reach their peak influence on this industry.

In manufacturing there was a slight increase during January as only 500 new workers were hired. All categories of both the durable and nondurable goods industries had very small fluctuations from their December 1979 employment levels and no single industry's employment changed by more than 800 jobs during the month. Despite the little change in manufacturing employment over the month, nine of the published manufacturing categories are at record high employment levels.

In construction, employment declined 2,100 following its second highest employment month ever. This 0.8 percent January loss was the largest monthly construction drop since April 1979 when labor disputes caused an even greater construction decline of 1.9 percent. All of the loss in construction was among the general contractors, builders of residential, operative and industrial buildings.

The employment in the government sector lost 7,800 workers over the month but it has picked up 6,200 jobs over the year. State and local education accounted for the majority of the decline in government jobs.

HOURS AND EARNINGS: A shorter workweek in January 1980 caused average weekly earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers to decrease $4.00 (1.7 percent) from the December 1979 figure to $232.97. Average hourly earnings remained unchanged while average weekly hours went down for the first time in five months (dropping 0.7 hours or 1.7 percent). Most manufacturing industries contributed to this decline in weekly hours with the most significant drops being transportation equipment (down 5.2 percent) and apparel and other textile products (down 4.8 percent). The only industries with longer workweeks this month were instruments and related products (increasing the most at 5.6 percent), food and kindred products, and paper and allied products. All manufacturing industries had higher average hourly earnings this month except lumber and wood products, machinery except electrical, transportation equipment and chemicals and allied products. Hourly earnings for fabricated metal products had the largest increase in the durable goods industries (2.8 percent) and preserved fruits and vegetables gained the most in the nondurable goods industries (1.9 percent). All manufacturing industries had yearly gains in average hourly earnings and only machinery except electrical had lower weekly earnings than last year (this industry also had the biggest yearly drop in average weekly hours--down 9.8 percent).

Among the published nonmanufacturing industries, only communication, except U. S. Postal Service had a longer workweek this month while also experiencing the biggest monthly jump in average hourly earnings (up 7.7 percent and 3.1 percent, respectively). Weekly hours for banking dropped 2.5 percent and hourly earnings for nonmetallic minerals except fuels went down 0.7 percent, the largest drops in nonmanufacturing. All nonmanufacturing industries had higher hourly earnings than in January 1979 and only phosphate rock mining had a shorter workweek than last year.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS: Spendable Earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers are as follows:

	January 1980	December 1979	January 1979
Gross Weekly Earnings	$232.97	$236.97*	$214.08
Spendable Earnings for:			
Workers with no dependents	197.34	190.13*	173.75
Married workers with three dependents filing joint returns	208.05	202.68*	191.10

*Revised

Note: These figures reflect estimated tax liabilities rather than the amounts actually withheld from paychecks.

LABOR TURNOVER--YEAR-TO-YEAR RATES SLIP BUT MONTH-TO-MONTH RATES CLIMB: Manufacturing rates for January 1980 vs. January 1979 showed decreases in every category with the exception of layoffs which remained the same. The drops ranged from four per thousand for quits to one per thousand for recalls. These figures reflected a cautious attitude toward the employment picture. In contrast, the monthly comparison showed increases across the board with the exception of layoffs. The over-the-month change in new hires exceeded the over-the-month change in quits by 12 per thousand. Layoffs of eight per thousand were largely offset by recalls of seven per thousand. There seemed to be greater expectations for the employment future by both employers and workers, due to the decrease in layoffs and the increase in quits, respectively.

The rates of the durable goods industries experienced levels similar to manufacturing for January-to-January except recalls which had zero change and layoffs which rose one per thousand. The two industries that withstood the yearly downtrend of new hires were lumber and wood products (up 1.2 points) and furniture and fixtures (up 2.1 points). These figures for industries which contribute to the construction industry did not support the notion of a significant downturn which has been widely reported. Another contributor to construction--stone, clay and glass products--maintained the same new hire rate of 3.8. New hires of every durable goods industry showed an increase above the December 1979 rates. Those gains ranged from 4.6 points for furniture and fixtures to 0.6 points for electrical and electronic equipment. The recall rate of furloughed workers increased only one per thousand over December 1979. Quits decreased in stone, clay and glass and in instruments and related products, which would be an expected result in a softening economy, thought to be the current situation. In this same situation, layoffs would tend to increase. That was true of every industry except transportation equipment and lumber and wood products.

The same mixed bag of rates characterized in manufacturing and durable goods held as well for the nondurable goods industries. Over-the-year, the preserved fruits and vegetables industry exercised enough strength to help influence a gain in recalls in the food and kindred products sector, but was unable to increase new hires. The new hires of printing and publishing and apparel rose yearly by 3.3 and 2.3 points, respectively. The apparel recall rate fell 2.4 points over January 1979. Part of that decline might be attributed to a drop of 0.7 points in the layoff rate. The December-to-January rates reflected an upbeat view. Three of five industries had increases in new hires and quits: apparel, printing and publishing and chemicals. Recalls remained even in three industries while food and kindred was gaining and paper products was losing.

BUSINESS INDICATORS: The Florida economy continued to show strength through the January reporting period as the seasonally adjusted index of total nonagricultural employment improved by 0.8 percent. Because there have been steady increases in the employment index for the past five months, the 12 month increase was the largest since December 1978. Among the 19 published employment indexes, only five incurred monthly losses while five posted gains greater than two percent.

The nonmanufacturing indexes showed much greater growth in January than did the manufacturing indexes. This is most encouraging because seasonal factors have their greatest influence on the nonmanufacturing industries during this time of year. Indexes for construction and other retail trade both advanced by 2.8 percent while eating and drinking places improved by 2.1 percent in January.

Over the past 12 months, the employment index for manufacturing maintained steady monthly increases. However, manufacturing industry employment has been unable to keep pace with the growth occurring in nonmanufacturing industries.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	January 1980	December 1979	January 1979	NO.	PERCENT	NO.	PERCENT
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	3,508.6	3,511.2	3,307.2	- 2.6	- 0.1	+200.7	+ 6.1
MANUFACTURING	450.5	450.0	432.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.1	+ 17.7	+ 4.1
Durable Goods	251.5	251.8	239.7	- 0.3	- 0.1	+ 11.8	+ 4.9
Lumber & Wood Products	23.1	22.9	22.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.9	+ 0.9	+ 4.1
Furniture & Fixtures	11.1	11.3	11.2	- 0.2	- 1.8	- 0.1	- 0.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	21.2	21.2	20.3	0	0	+ 0.9	+ 4.4
Primary Metal Industries	4.5	4.6	4.5	- 0.1	- 2.2	0	0
Fabricated Metal Products	31.6	31.9	31.9	- 0.3	- 0.9	- 0.3	- 0.9
Machinery, except Electrical	31.5	31.2	27.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	+ 3.9	+14.1
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	62.4	62.4	56.7	0	0	+ 5.7	+10.1
Transportation Equipment	47.0	46.7	45.4	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.6	+ 3.5
Instruments & Related Products	12.1	12.1	11.6	0	0	+ 0.5	+ 4.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	7.0	7.5	8.3	- 0.5	- 6.7	- 1.3	-15.7
Nondurable Goods	199.0	198.2	193.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.4	+ 5.9	+ 3.1
Food & Kindred Products	53.6	53.4	52.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.5	+ 2.9
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	17.5	17.0	16.7	+ 0.5	+ 2.9	+ 0.8	+ 4.8
Tobacco Manufactures	2.5	2.5	2.4	0	0	+ 0.1	+ 4.2
Apparel & other Textile Products	36.3	36.3	34.5	0	0	+ 1.8	+ 5.2
Paper & Allied Products	15.7	15.8	16.8	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 1.1	- 6.5
Printing & Publishing	37.6	36.8	35.9	+ 0.8	+ 2.2	+ 1.7	+ 4.7
Chemicals & Allied Products	27.5	27.1	26.2	+ 0.4	+ 1.5	+ 1.3	+ 5.0
Other Nondurable Goods /2	25.8	26.3	25.2	- 0.5	- 1.9	+ 0.6	+ 2.4
MINING	10.0	10.1	9.8	- 0.1	- 1.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels	8.9	9.0	8.7	- 0.1	- 1.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.3
Phosphate Rock	5.5	5.6	5.5	- 0.1	- 1.8	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	264.1	266.2	223.1	- 2.1	- 0.8	+ 41.0	+18.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, EXC. U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	218.5	220.9	201.1	- 2.4	- 1.1	+ 17.4	+ 8.7
Transportation	127.7	129.0	115.2	- 1.3	- 1.0	+ 12.5	+10.9
Railroad Transportation	11.8	11.8	11.3	0	0	+ 0.5	+ 4.4
Local & Interurban Passenger Transport	7.2	7.3	6.7	- 0.1	- 1.4	+ 0.5	+ 7.5
Trucking & Warehousing	43.2	43.9	36.7	- 0.7	- 1.6	+ 6.5	+17.7
Transportation by Air	41.4	41.2	37.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 3.9	+10.4
Communication exc. U.S. Postal Service	64.8	66.3	61.6	- 1.5	- 2.3	+ 3.2	+ 5.2
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	26.0	25.6	24.3	+ 0.4	+ 1.6	+ 1.7	+ 7.0

(continued)

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	January 1980	December 1979	January 1979	NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	944.9	942.6	881.4	+ 2.3	+ 0.2	+63.5	+ 7.2
Wholesale Trade	198.4	198.1	184.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.2	+13.6	+ 7.4
Wholesale Trade Durable Goods	115.1	114.7	107.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 7.9	+ 7.4
Wholesale Trade Nondurable Goods	83.3	83.4	77.6	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 5.7	+ 7.3
Retail Trade	746.5	744.5	696.6	+ 2.0	+ 0.3	+49.9	+ 7.2
Building and Garden Supplies	32.2	32.3	30.5	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 1.7	+ 5.6
General Merchandise Stores	107.1	112.1	108.4	- 5.0	- 4.5	- 1.3	- 1.2
Food Stores	131.0	129.5	112.9	+ 1.5	+ 1.2	+18.1	+16.0
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	81.3	81.1	85.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	- 3.7	- 4.4
Apparel & Accessory Stores	40.9	43.1	40.0	- 2.2	- 5.1	+ 0.9	+ 2.3
Furniture & Home Furnishings	35.8	35.9	32.1	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 3.7	+11.5
Eating & Drinking Places	231.1	223.8	210.6	+ 7.3	+ 3.3	+20.5	+ 9.7
Miscellaneous Retail	87.1	86.7	77.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.5	+10.0	+13.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	239.0	239.1	226.2	- 0.1	0	+12.8	+ 5.7
Banking	53.3	53.1	49.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 3.6	+ 7.2
Credit Agencies other than Banks	35.4	35.4	32.6	0	0	+ 2.8	+ 8.6
Insurance Carriers	41.6	41.9	41.9	- 0.3	- 0.7	- 0.3	- 0.7
SERVICES /3	771.0	763.9	729.1	+ 7.1	+ 0.9	+41.9	+ 5.7
Hotels & other Lodging Places	99.4	96.1	88.8	+ 3.3	+ 3.4	+10.6	+11.9
Personal Services	43.2	43.6	43.9	- 0.4	- 0.9	- 0.7	- 1.6
Health Services	189.2	188.8	181.5	+ 0.4	+ 0.2	+ 7.7	+ 4.2
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	610.6	618.4	604.4	- 7.8	- 1.3	+ 6.2	+ 1.0
Total Federal Government	86.4	87.3	86.5	- 0.9	- 1.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Total State Government	120.0	122.3	117.9	- 2.3	- 1.9	+ 2.1	+ 1.8
Total Local Government	404.2	408.8	400.0	- 4.6	- 1.1	+ 4.2	+ 1.1

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salaried workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month, with the exception of federal employment for the Department of Defense, which is on an end-of-month basis. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic workers and military personnel of the armed forces are excluded. All data are adjusted to first quarter 1979 benchmark levels.

2/ Includes textile mill products, petroleum and coal products, rubber and plastics products not elsewhere classified, and leather and leather products.

3/ Includes a miscellaneous group of agricultural service establishments and establishments not elsewhere classified.

* Revised

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES /1
FLORIDA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1979*	Jan. 1979	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1979*	Jan. 1979	Jan. 1980	Dec. 1979*	Jan. 1979
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	$232.97	$236.97	$214.08	40.8	41.5	40.7	$5.71	$5.71	$5.26
Durable Goods	244.39	248.59	223.17	40.8	41.5	41.1	5.99	5.99	5.43
Lumber & Wood Prod.	191.78	195.82	181.17	39.3	39.4	39.3	4.88	4.97	4.61
Furniture & Fixtures	181.50	184.27	152.48	38.7	39.8	37.1	4.69	4.63	4.11
Stone, Clay & Glass	270.07	272.34	247.84	43.7	44.5	44.1	6.18	6.12	5.62
Primary Metal Ind.	270.33	266.53	231.63	44.1	44.2	42.5	6.13	6.03	5.45
Fabricated Metal	253.90	248.82	213.73	42.6	42.9	39.8	5.96	5.80	5.37
Machinery, except Electrical	213.68	222.72	235.70	38.5	38.6	42.7	5.55	5.77	5.52
Electric and Electronic Equipment	245.41	250.98	224.58	40.1	41.9	41.9	6.12	5.99	5.36
Transportation Equip.	296.54	317.80	272.65	40.4	42.6	41.0	7.34	7.46	6.65
Instruments & Related Products	222.79	205.92	185.19	41.8	39.6	40.7	5.33	5.20	4.55
Nondurable Goods	220.45	222.86	203.41	40.9	41.5	40.2	5.39	5.37	5.06
Food & Kindred Prods.	230.83	226.28	203.39	43.8	43.6	43.0	5.27	5.19	4.73
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	211.40	212.51	195.96	44.6	45.7	46.0	4.74	4.65	4.26
Tobacco Manufactures	158.42	160.86	136.81	37.1	38.3	34.9	4.27	4.20	3.92
Apparel and other Textiles	129.24	135.72	127.09	35.9	37.7	35.7	3.60	3.60	3.56
Paper & Allied Prods.	391.27	384.41	327.52	47.6	47.4	45.3	8.22	8.11	7.23
Printing & Publishing	225.32	228.14	215.28	36.4	37.4	36.8	6.19	6.10	5.85
Chemicals and Allied Products	301.26	308.29	270.70	41.9	42.7	42.1	7.19	7.22	6.43
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	293.99	298.35	271.54	50.6	51.0	50.1	5.81	5.85	5.42
Phosphate Rock	310.59	312.61	298.12	43.5	43.6	44.1	7.14	7.17	6.76
COMMUNICATION	374.02	336.94	316.58	44.9	41.7	41.6	8.33	8.08	7.61
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	332.73	328.86	323.70	41.8	42.0	41.5	7.96	7.83	7.80
BANKING	160.34	165.23	146.30	39.3	40.3	38.4	4.08	4.10	3.81

1/ These average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect changes in premium pay for overtime and late shift work as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates. Estimates are for all full-time production and related workers who are employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The estimated number of production workers for January 1980 was 327,896 for manufacturing; 6,975 for nonmetallic mining and quarrying; 49,992 for communication; 21,011 for electric, gas and sanitary services and 42,928 for banking.

* Revised

STATE OF FLORIDA--BUSINESS INDICATORS

Business Indicator	January 1980	December 1979*	January 1979	Percent Change From Dec. 1979	Percent Change From Jan. 1979	Percent Change Year-to-Date
Index of Employment: /1						
Total Nonag. Employment	139.2	138.1	131.2	+0.8	+ 6.1	+0.8
Manufacturing	128.1	127.3	123.1	+0.6	+ 4.1	+0.6
Durable Goods	136.0	135.1	129.6	+0.7	+ 4.9	+0.7
Nondurable Goods	119.2	118.5	115.7	+0.6	+ 3.0	+0.6
Food & Kindred Prod.	106.9	108.2	103.9	-1.2	+ 2.9	-1.2
Oth. Nondurable Goods	124.1	122.6	120.4	+1.2	+ 3.1	+1.2
Nonmanufacturing	141.0	139.9	132.5	+0.8	+ 6.4	+0.8
Construction	119.1	115.8	100.6	+2.8	+18.4	+2.8
Transportation	127.9	129.0	115.5	-0.9	+10.7	-0.9
Trade	145.7	142.7	135.9	+2.1	+ 7.2	+2.1
Wholesale	141.6	141.3	131.9	+0.2	+ 7.4	+0.2
Retail	146.8	143.1	137.0	+2.6	+ 7.2	+2.6
Eat. & Drink. Places	183.2	179.5	166.9	+2.1	+ 9.8	+2.1
Other	134.8	131.1	127.1	+2.8	+ 6.1	+2.8
Services	150.9	151.1	142.7	-0.1	+ 5.7	-0.1
Hotels & oth. Lodging	144.5	146.1	129.1	-1.1	+11.9	-1.1
Other	151.9	151.9	144.8	0	+ 4.9	0
Government	138.2	138.2	136.8	0	+ 1.0	0
Other Nonmfg. /2	138.8	139.0	131.4	-0.1	+ 5.6	-0.1
Unemployment Comp:						
Initial Claims	36,742	27,128	34,301	+35.4	+ 7.1	+ 7.1
Weeks Claimed	282,344	233,531	257,811	+20.9	+ 9.5	+ 9.5
Gross Sales /3	14,647,986,404	9,402,088,782	12,491,046,138	+55.8	+17.3	+17.3
Sales, Use Tax Coll. /3	222,039,676	182,649,387	194,904,503	+21.6	+13.9	+13.9
New Incorporations /4	4,543	3,497	4,047	+29.9	+12.3	+12.3
Total U.C. Payments	10,638,306	10,027,499	8,710,185	+ 6.1	+22.1	+22.1

1/ 1972=100. This index has been seasonally adjusted.

2/ Mining, Communication, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

3/ Source: Florida Department of Revenue. Remitted in designated month for preceding month. Monthly totals for gross sales are neither complete nor strictly comparable from month to month due to the variation in the number of firms reporting this item.

4/ Office of the Secretary of State

* Revised

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING /1
FLORIDA
(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATE									SEPARATION RATE								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRE			RECALL			TOTAL			QUIT			LAYOFF		
	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Jan. 1979	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Jan. 1979	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Jan. 1979	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Jan. 1979	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Jan. 1979	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Jan. 1979
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	5.8	3.6*	6.1	4.9	3.0*	5.1	0.7	0.5*	0.8	4.8	4.0*	5.2	2.9	2.2*	3.3	0.8	1.0*	0.8
Durable Goods	5.3	3.1	5.6	4.6	2.5	4.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	4.8	3.6	4.9	2.6	1.9	3.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
Lumber & Wood Prods.	8.4	5.5	7.2	7.9	5.0	6.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	7.3	7.3	9.0	5.8	5.2	5.4	0.2	0.7	1.3
Furniture & Fixtures	9.0	4.5	7.1	8.7	4.1	6.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	7.4	4.3	6.8	4.9	3.2	5.2	0.2	**	0.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	4.0	2.7	4.2	3.8	2.5	3.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	4.8	4.5	4.1	1.7	2.2	2.7	1.4	1.2	0.4
Fabricated Metal	4.9	2.2	5.9	4.2	1.8	5.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	5.7	3.4	5.6	3.0	1.8	3.5	1.3	0.9	0.9
Machinery, except Elec.	5.4	3.3	6.8	4.9	3.1	6.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	4.4	2.9	5.4	3.0	2.0	3.1	0.4	0.3	1.4
Electrical & Electric Equipment	3.1	2.5	3.6	2.6	2.0	3.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	3.4	1.9	2.8	1.7	1.1	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.2
Transportation Equip.	6.7	2.9	7.0	5.3	1.8	5.3	1.2	1.0	1.5	5.0	4.3	5.1	2.1	1.0	2.5	1.5	2.6	1.3
Instruments & Related Products	4.7	3.0	4.5	3.6	2.6	4.2	0.2	**	0.1	3.3	3.2	4.0	1.5	2.3	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Nondurable Goods	6.4	4.5	6.9	5.3	3.6	5.4	1.0	0.8	1.3	5.0	4.3	5.5	3.2	2.6	3.6	0.8	1.0	0.8
Food & Kindred Prods.	9.6	8.8	10.6	6.5	6.6	7.7	3.0	2.1	2.3	6.5	7.8	8.1	4.6	4.3	5.5	0.5	2.5	1.2
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	20.8	2.16	16.6	12.3	15.6	10.7	8.5	5.8	5.8	8.7	15.3	12.3	6.4	6.9	7.1	0.1	7.0	3.3
Apparel and Other Textiles	6.0	2.3	6.0	5.5	1.8	3.2	0.4	0.4	2.8	3.7	2.7	4.9	2.8	1.9	3.1	0.5	0.5	1.2
Paper & Allied Prods.	2.6	2.9	3.3	2.1	2.2	2.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	3.6	2.4	2.2	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.3
Printing & Publishing	7.9	3.8	4.6	7.8	3.7	4.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.2	3.8	4.3	3.3	2.9	2.4	0.9	**	0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.0	1.6	2.4	1.8	1.4	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.4	1.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	2.1	1.5	3.3	1.6	1.5	2.9	**	**	0.3	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.0	1.6	**	0.1	**

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. The rates are based on accessions and separations for the entire calendar month.

* Revised
** Rate less than 0.05%

STATE OF FLORIDA

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

TALLAHASSEE 32304

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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WASHINGTON, D. C. 20014

Labor Market Information

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FLORIDA

Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Division of Employment Security

April 1980 — Letter No. 382

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS
(12-month Averages)

State of Florida	Year Ending February 1980	Year Ending February 1979	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	3,834,700	3,736,700	+ 2.6
Employment	3,613,100	3,489,500	+ 3.5
Unemployment	221,600	247,200	-10.4
Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.6	XXX
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	3,411,200	3,217,600	+ 6.0
Unemployment Compensation			
Initial Claims	29,000	28,200	+ 2.8
Insured Unemployment	55,700	52,700	+ 5.7

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS: Florida's 12-month average data for the period ending February 1980 indicated increases in the state's civilian labor force as well as the number of employed persons. The number of unemployed persons decreased and the unemployment rate dropped (from 6.6 percent to 5.8 percent) between the two 12-month periods. Twelve-month average nonagricultural wage and salary employment showed a 6.0 percent increase.

For the third month in a row, 12-month average data has indicated an increase in the number of unemployment compensation claims, both initial and continued claims (insured unemployment). The increase in unemployment compensation claims may be due in part to unemployed workers from other states coming to Florida for the winter and making claims while in the state.

THE NATION: The nation's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped slightly from 6.2 percent in January 1980 to 6.0 percent in February. The civilian labor force (104 million), total employment (98 million), and the number of unemployed (6.3 million) were little changed from levels of a month ago. Total employment rose by 1.5 million from February 1979 to February 1980. This was the smallest over-the-year change in more than four years.

The jobless rate for married men declined from 3.4 percent to 3.1 percent and the rate for workers in durable goods manufacturing declined from 6.7 percent to 6.3 percent in February. These two groups had experienced sharp unemployment rate increases in January. Categories showing little change in unemployment rates in February were adult men (4.6 percent), adult women (5.7 percent), black teenagers (37.9 percent), white teenagers (13.8 percent), whites (5.3 percent), and blacks (11.5 percent).

WHAT IS THE CPS? The Current Population Survey (CPS) is conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census. The CPS is based on a monthly representative sample of 65,000 households throughout the nation. The survey provides comprehensive data on the nation's labor force (16 years of age and over), the employed and unemployed, including such characteristics as age, sex, race, family relationship, marital status, occupation and industry attachment. Data is also provided on the characteristics and past work experience of those not in the labor force.

CPS DATA* FOR FLORIDA

Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
3,824,600	3,630,500	194,100	5.1

*These data are primarily for use in allocation of money under various federal programs, including CETA. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

Florida is one of the ten states for which it has been determined that the CPS sample is large enough to produce monthly estimates of employment and unemployment. However, the problems with the state CPS labor force estimates remain: large monthly variations in employment and an opposite seasonal pattern in employment. Because of these problems, the official monthly labor force statistics (CPS data) are published in Florida Employment Statistics without analysis. The Labor Market Indicators Table (12-month averages) was developed in order to give readers information about trends in employment and unemployment and appears on the front page of this bulletin each month.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT LEVEL IS THE HIGHEST EVER: Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Florida increased by 26,800 (0.8 percent) from January to February, bringing the employment level to 3,525,700. This is the highest ever recorded in Florida. All major industry divisions posted gains over the month except transportation and public utilities, which remained stable. The tourist season seems to be good this year, as indicated by the large gains in retail trade and in services and mining. Durable goods manufacturing, construction, and finance, insurance and real estate are still showing monthly increases which contribute to a healthy and stable economy within the state. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment has increased 186,500 jobs (5.6 percent) since February 1979 with healthy gains from all major industry divisions.

Manufacturing showed monthly gains in both durable and nondurable sectors. Although a portion of the 800 increase in nondurable goods was due to seasonal increases in food and kindred products, the only component within this division that showed a decline was paper and allied products. The transportation equipment industry was the major contributor to the 1,600 monthly increase in jobs in the durable goods sector. Electrical and electronic equipment, which had been Florida's fastest growing manufacturing industry, declined 400 jobs. This industry averaged almost 500 new workers per month in 1979.

The construction industry showed a slig [illegible] n of 200 jobs. This is the smallest monthly gain for construction in February since Feb [illegible] 975 when the industry lost 7,100 jobs. However, this industry increased 40,600 (17.9 [illegible] ent) over February 1979.

As expected, the wholesale and retail trade industries continued to rise with an increase of 3,200 new jobs in February. This is mainly due to the seasonal increases caused by the tourist season which brought a whopping 7,100 (3.1 percent) increase in eating and drinking places. However, this surge was partially offset by layoffs in other retail industries. General merchandise stores, automotive dealers and service stations, and apparel and accessory stores are continuing to decline monthly and are down from February 1979, indicating that consumers are buying fewer cars and are "making do" with fewer clothes and luxury items. Among the major industry divisions, wholesale and retail trade had the largest yearly increase with 59,000 new jobs--13,700 in wholesale trade and 45,300 in retail trade.

Services was responsible for the largest monthly gain among the major industry divisions. Most of this increase of 10,300 was due to the seasonal rise in hotels and other lodging places, which rose by 5,200 jobs. This major industry division has increased by 34,900 since February 1979.

Within the transportation and public utilities division, transportation lost 500 jobs but was offset by gains in comminication and in electric, gas and sanitary services. All components within this division show healthy increases over February 1979.

Total government increased over the month and over the year. All components increased over the month with the largest occurring in local government, which is the only component that registered a decrease from February 1979.

HOURS AND EARNINGS: Florida's manufacturing production workers earned an average of $232.93 per week in February. This increase of $1.27 (0.5 percent) over the previous month was caused by a six cent rise in average hourly earnings, as average weekly hours dropped by two-tenths of an hour. The length of the average workweek for all manufacturing production workers in Florida decreased by 0.7 hours over the year, as average hourly earnings rose by $0.59 per hour (9.3 percent) over the same time period. Among the durable goods manufacturing industries, all except fabricated metal products and transportation equipment had lower average weekly hours than last month, but the hourly increases in these two industries were large enough to cause the average weekly hours for all durable goods manufacturing to rise by 0.2 hour. During February, the durable goods industries had more increases in average hourly earnings than losses, but the machinery, except electrical industry was the only industry to have a monthly increase of more than $0.07 per hour. In nondurable goods manufacturing all industries except tobacco manufactures, printing and publishing and chemicals and allied products had lower average weekly earnings than last month. A decline in average weekly hours among most of the nondurable industries was the primary cause for the lower weekly earnings. Paper and allied products was the only industry to experience a loss in average hourly earnings, down $0.12 (1.5 percent) from January 1980. All nondurable goods manufacturing industries except preserved fruits and vegetables had over-the-year increases in weekly earnings. Despite this yearly drop in weekly earnings, the preserved fruits and vegetable industry had the greatest increase in average hourly earnings over the past 12 months, with a gain of $0.53 per hour (12.6 percent).

In the nonmanufacturing industries, only communication, except U. S. Postal Service and banking had lower average weekly earnings than last month. The largest monthly increase was in nonmetallic minerals, except fuels which had an increase of $23.89 or 8.3 percent. Average weekly earnings and average hourly earnings in all nonmanufacturing industries increased over last year with only nonmetallic minerals, except fuels having lower average weekly hours.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS: Spendable earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers are as follows:

	February 1980	January 1980	February 1979
Gross Weekly Earnings	$232.92	$231.66*	$216.89
Spendable Earnings for:			
Workers with no dependents	187.31	186.42*	175.80
Married workers with three dependents filing joint returns	204.75	203.79*	192.47

*Revised

Note: These figures reflect estimated tax liabilities rather than the amounts actually withheld from paychecks.

LABOR TURNOVER--INDICATIONS OF DEPRESSED ECONOMY: February 1980 labor turnover rates dropped below January levels and also fell below those of February 1979 in response to various economic pressures. The four conditions of labor turnover which might be expected in a depressed economy are: 1) decreased new hires, 2) decreased recalls, 3) decreased quits and 4) increased layoffs. The only one of these conditions that was not present in both the monthly and yearly comparisons was increased layoffs.

Manufacturing rates have been heavily influenced by the food and kindred products industry because it has been the largest of the nondurable industries, and one of the most seasonal. This has been the case even though employment in the nondurable industries is smaller than in the durable goods industry group. Up until 1977 electrical and electronic equipment, the largest durable goods industry, had been smaller than the food and kindred products industry. Even though the situation concerning the size of employment has been reversed, electrical and electronic equipment continues to be the more stable industry and has not affected the turnover rates (in proportion to its employment weight) as much as food and kindred products. The total accessions and separations (annual averages) for those industries for 1972 through the present are shown in the following table:

	Electrical and Electronic Equipment		Food and Kindred Products	
	Total Accessions	Total Separations	Total Accessions	Total Separations
1972	5.6	4.1	11.2	12.4
1973	6.1	4.8	12.5	12.9
1974	4.7	5.1	10.4	11.7
1975	2.5	3.4	8.4	9.0
1976	3.4	2.8	7.7	8.1
1977	3.5	3.1	8.0	8.0
1978	3.9	3.0	9.8	9.7

The turnover for February 1980 follows:

	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.2

The February 1980 overall turnover rates of the durable goods industries compared with the previous month tended toward an employment downturn. Those industries resisting this trend were: in new hires, electrical and electronic equipment and transportation equipment; in recalls, stone, clay and glass products and electrical and electronic equipment; and in quits, stone, clay and glass products, machinery except electrical, and electrical and electronic equipment and transportation equipment. All industries except fabricated metal products and electrical and electronic equipment had falling layoff rates, which would not be expected in the present economic situation. Monthly decreases (per 100 employees) of more than one point were noted in furniture and fixtures new hires (2.8), instruments and related products new hires (1.5), stone, clay and glass new hires (1.3), transportation equipment recalls (1.8) and layoffs (2.2).

The yearly comparisons presented fewer instances of "trend-bucking." The only noteworthy example was instruments and related products layoffs with a drop of 1.1.

There were four nondurable goods industries that showed increases in quits and recalls in the period from January to February 1980. Those industries were apparel and other textiles (both recalls and quits), paper and allied products (recalls), chemical and allied products (recalls) and printing and publishing (quits). The most significant losses in this same period were found in the food and kindred products industry--new hires (2.6), recalls (1.9) and quits (2.4). The yearly comparisons yielded two sizable increases in printing and publishing new hires (1.4) and quits (1.2). The over-the-year layoffs in paper and chemicals followed the expected upward trend.

BUSINESS INDICATORS: The index of employment (seasonally adjusted) decreased in February for the first time in six months. The drop of 0.7 percent was registered mostly in the construction and transportation industries. Large increases occurred, however, among most industries in durable goods manufacturing and services.

All of the indexed components of manufacturing except food and kindred products registered gains over January. Food and kindred products remained unchanged.

Eating and drinking places increased by 1.0 percent over the previous month and leads the trade components in annual growth with an over-the-year 10.1 percent gain.

The services industries, of which the aggregate showed the largest monthly increase at the major industry division level, showed healthy monthly increases for all indices except personal services. Personal services declined over the month and year.

Four components of nonagricultural employment are published in the index for the first time this month. Those components are electrical and electronic equipment, other durable goods, personal services and health services.

STATE OF FLORIDA--BUSINESS INDICATORS

Business Indicators	February 1980	January 1980*	February 1979	Percent Change		
				From		Year-to-Date
				Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	
Index of Employment: /1						
Total Nonag. Employment	140.8	141.8	132.6	- 0.7	+ 6.2	+ 7.0
Manufacturing	128.2	127.5	123.4	+ 0.5	+ 3.9	+ 3.9
Durable Goods	136.5	135.2	130.5	+ 1.0	+ 4.6	+ 4.6
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	192.6	191.7	178.8	+ 0.5	+ 7.7	+ 8.6
Other Durable Goods	124.6	123.3	120.2	+ 1.1	+ 3.7	+ 3.4
Nondurable Goods	118.8	118.7	115.3	+ 0.1	+ 3.0	+ 2.9
Food & Kindred Prod.	107.3	107.3	104.1	0	+ 3.1	+ 3.2
Oth. Nondurable Goods	123.3	123.2	119.8	+ 0.1	+ 2.9	+ 2.8
Nonmanufacturing	142.0	144.1	134.1	- 1.5	+ 5.9	+ 7.1
Construction	119.2	119.6	101.1	- 0.3	+17.9	+18.9
Transportation	129.4	130.0	116.3	- 0.5	+11.3	+11.7
Wholesale/Retail Trade	145.2	144.9	136.2	- 0.2	+ 6.6	+ 6.6
Wholesale Trade	143.2	142.4	133.4	+ 0.6	+ 7.3	+ 7.5
Retail Trade	145.8	145.6	136.9	+ 0.1	+ 6.5	+ 6.4
Eat. & Drink. Places	184.3	182.5	167.4	+ 1.0	+10.1	+ 9.6
Other Retail Trade	133.1	133.4	126.9	- 0.2	+ 4.9	+ 5.0
Services	154.4	146.6	147.5	+ 5.3	+ 4.7	+ 3.2
Hotels & Oth. Lod. Pla.	147.7	146.4	131.1	+ 0.9	+12.7	+12.5
Personal Services	104.5	106.8	106.0	- 2.2	- 1.4	- 0.9
Health Services	175.6	175.3	169.5	+ 0.2	+ 3.6	+ 3.9
Other Services	151.9	134.8	146.8	+12.7	+ 3.5	- 0.2
Government	138.8	138.4	138.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	+ 0.6
Other Nonmfg. /2	139.8	138.8	132.3	+ 0.7	+ 5.7	+ 5.6
Unemployment Comp:						
Initial Claims	25,520	36,742	23,852	-30.5	+ 7.0	+ 7.1
Weeks Claimed	265,980	282,344	224,302	- 5.8	+18.6	+13.7
Gross Sales /3	10,715,454,389	14,647,986,404	8,718,437,505	-26.8	+22.9	+19.6
Sales, Use Tax Coll. /3	188,905,420	222,039,676	159,593,819	-14.9	+18.4	+15.9
New Incorporations /4	3,740	4,543	3,335	-17.7	+12.1	+12.2
Total U.C. Payments	10,054,675	10,638,306	7,491,517	- 5.5	+34.2	+27.7

1/ 1972=100. This index has been seasonally adjusted.

2/ Mining, Communication, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

3/ Source: Florida Department of Revenue. Remitted in designated month for preceding month. Monthly totals for gross sales are neither complete nor strictly comparable from month to month due to the variation in the number of firms reporting this item.

4/ Office of the Secretary of State

* Revised

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES /1 FLORIDA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980*	Feb. 1979	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980*	Feb. 1979	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980*	Feb. 1979
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	$232.93	$231.66	$216.89	40.3	40.5	41.0	$5.78	$5.72	$5.29
Durable Goods	243.00	242.20	225.36	40.5	40.3	41.2	6.00	6.01	5.47
Lumber & Wood Prod.	185.84	188.38	182.10	36.8	37.6	39.5	5.05	5.01	4.61
Furniture & Fixtures	181.57	181.70	152.40	39.3	39.5	36.2	4.62	4.60	4.21
Stone, Clay & Glass	268.83	266.40	252.72	43.5	43.6	45.7	6.18	6.11	5.53
Primary Metal Ind.	250.22	263.84	235.74	42.7	43.9	42.4	5.86	6.01	5.53
Fabricated Metal	244.21	243.02	212.65	43.3	41.4	39.6	5.64	5.87	5.37
Machinery, except Electrical	220.44	217.35	232.39	37.3	37.8	42.1	5.91	5.75	5.52
Electric and Electronic Equipment	246.65	249.90	225.72	40.5	40.9	41.8	6.09	6.11	5.40
Transportation Equip.	299.30	292.58	278.36	41.0	40.3	41.3	7.30	7.26	6.74
Instruments & Related Products	218.82	220.29	183.08	41.6	41.8	39.8	5.26	5.27	4.60
Nondurable Goods	220.55	218.83	207.77	40.1	40.6	40.9	5.50	5.39	5.08
Food & Kindred Prods.	217.06	224.18	213.63	40.8	42.7	44.6	5.32	5.25	4.79
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	193.33	213.28	205.94	40.7	44.9	48.8	4.75	4.75	4.22
Tobacco Manufactures	156.34	155.82	137.36	36.7	37.1	34.6	4.26	4.20	3.97
Apparel and other Textiles	131.77	133.89	127.79	36.2	37.4	36.1	3.64	3.58	3.54
Paper & Allied Prods.	355.37	370.45	335.71	44.2	45.4	45.8	8.04	8.16	7.33
Printing & Publishing	238.99	224.84	219.41	37.4	36.5	37.0	6.39	6.16	5.93
Chemicals and Allied Products	312.87	296.31	228.74	42.8	41.5	43.1	7.31	7.14	6.56
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	310.79	286.90	279.48	50.7	48.3	51.0	6.13	5.94	5.48
Phosphate Rock	330.13	297.56	303.08	45.1	45.1	44.9	7.32	7.17	6.75
COMMUNICATION	331.52	338.52	306.00	41.7	42.0	40.8	7.95	8.06	7.50
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	332.77	331.06	318.17	41.8	41.8	41.7	7.98	7.92	7.63
BANKING	154.84	155.09	147.82	39.1	38.2	38.0	3.96	4.06	3.89

1/ These average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect changes in premium pay for overtime and late shift work as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates. Estimates are for all full-time production and related workers who are employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The estimated number of production workers for

* Revised

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A Labor Market Information Publication
by the Florida Department of Labor and
Employment Security
Division of Employment Security

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980*	Feb. 1979	NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	3525.7	3498.9	3339.2	+26.8	+ 0.8	+186.5	+ 5.6
MANUFACTURING	452.4	450.0	435.5	+ 2.4	+ 0.5	+ 16.9	+ 3.9
Durable Goods	252.9	251.3	241.8	+ 1.6	+ 0.6	+ 11.1	+ 4.6
Lumber & Wood Products	23.1	23.0	22.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.1	+ 5.0
Furniture & Fixtures	11.2	11.2	11.1	0	0	+ 0.1	+ 0.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	21.0	21.1	20.6	- 0.1	- 0.5	+ 0.4	+ 1.9
Primary Metal Industries	4.7	4.6	4.6	+ 0.1	+ 2.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.2
Fabricated Metal Products	31.7	31.7	32.1	0	0	- 0.4	- 1.2
Machinery, except Electrical	31.7	31.2	28.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.6	+ 3.5	+12.4
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	61.7	62.1	57.3	+ 0.4	- 0.6	+ 4.4	+ 7.7
Transportation Equipment	47.9	46.8	46.2	+ 1.1	+ 2.4	+ 1.7	+ 3.7
Instruments & Related Products	12.4	12.3	11.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.8	+ 1.2	+10.7
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	7.5	7.3	8.2	+ 0.2	+ 2.7	- 0.7	- 8.5
Nondurable Goods	199.5	198.7	193.7	+ 0.8	+ 0.4	+ 5.8	+ 3.0
Food & Kindred Products	54.1	53.8	52.5	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	+ 1.6	+ 3.0
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	18.1	17.6	17.1	+ 0.5	+ 2.8	+ 1.0	+ 5.8
Tobacco Manufactures	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	0
Apparel & other Textile Products	36.3	36.3	34.1	0	0	+ 2.2	+ 6.5
Paper & Allied Products	15.8	15,9	16.8	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 1.0	- 6.0
Printing & Publishing	37.5	37.3	36.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.7	+ 1.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	27.1	27.0	26.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.9	+ 3.4
Other Nondurable Goods /2	26.2	25.9	25.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.2	+ 0.8	+ 3.1
MINING	10.1	10.0	9.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels	9.1	8.9	8.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.2	+ 0.3	+ 3.4
Phosphate Rock	5.7	5.6	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.8	+ 0.2	+ 3.6
CONSTRUCTION	267.6	267.4	227.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 40.6	+17.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, EXC. U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	220.8	220.8	202.5	0	0	+ 18.3	+ 9.0
Transportation	128.7	129.2	115.7	- 0.5	- 0.4	+ 13.0	+11.2
Railroad Transportation	11.8	11.8	11.3	0	0	+ 0.5	+ 4.4
Local & Interurban Passenger Transport	7.5	7.3	6.8	+ 0.2	+ 2.7	+ 0.7	+10.3
Trucking & Warehousing	40.5	40.7	36.9	+ 0.2	- 0.5	+ 3.6	+ 9.8
Transportation by Air	40.6	41.2	37.8	- 0.6	- 1.5	+ 2.8	+ 7.4
Communication exc. U.S. Postal Service	66.1	65.9	62.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 3.8	+ 6.1
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	26.0	25.7	24.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.2	+ 1.5	+ 6.1

(continued)

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980*	Feb. 1979	MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
				NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	942.7	939.5	883.7	+ 3.2	+ 0.3	+59.0	+ 6.7
Wholesale Trade	199.9	199.2	186.2	+ 0.7	+ 0.4	+13.7	+ 7.4
Wholesale Trade Durable Goods	117.0	116.3	108.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.6	+ 9.0	+ 8.3
Wholesale Trade Nondurable Goods	82.9	82.9	78.2	0	0	+ 4.7	+ 6.0
Retail Trade	742.8	740.3	697.5	+ 2.5	+ 0.3	+45.3	+ 6.5
Building and Garden Supplies	32.4	32.3	30.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.8	+ 5.9
General Merchandise Stores	99.7	104.9	102.6	- 5.2	- 5.0	- 2.9	- 2.8
Food Stores	132.6	131.2	115.0	+ 1.4	+ 1.1	+17.6	+15.3
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	81.4	81.9	85.2	- 0.5	- 0.6	- 3.8	- 4.5
Apparel & Accessory Stores	39.3	39.7	39.8	- 0.4	- 1.0	- 0.5	- 1.3
Furniture & Home Furnishings	35.5	35.3	32.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 3.4	+10.6
Eating & Drinking Places	236.9	229.8	215.2	+ 7.1	+ 3.1	+21.7	+10.1
Miscellaneous Retail	85.0	85.2	77.0	- 0.2	- 0.2	+ 8.0	+10.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	240.1	238.0	227.3	+ 2.1	+ 0.9	+12.8	+ 5.6
Banking	53.8	53.5	50.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.6	+ 3.7	+ 7.4
Credit Agencies other than Banks	35.7	35.6	32.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 3.0	+ 9.2
Insurance Carriers	41.6	41.8	41.8	- 0.2	- 0.5	- 0.2	- 0.5
SERVICES /3	775.5	765.2	740.6	+10.3	+ 1.3	+34.9	+ 4.7
Hotels & other Lodging Places	104.9	99.7	93.1	+ 5.2	+ 5.2	+11.8	+12.7
Personal Services	43.7	43.7	44.3	0	0	- 0.6	- 1.4
Health Services	190.4	189.1	183.7	+ 1.3	+ 0.7	+ 6.7	+ 3.6
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	616.5	608.0	612.7	+ 8.5	+ 1.4	+ 3.8	+ 0.6
Total Federal Government	86.7	86.5	86.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 0.5
Total State Government	124.6	121.3	120.0	+ 3.3	+ 2.7	+ 4.6	+ 3.8
Total Local Government	405.2	400.2	406.4	+ 5.0	+ 1.2	- 1.2	- 0.3

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salaried workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month, with the exception of federal employment for the Department of Defense, which is on an end-of-month basis. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic workers and military personnel of the armed forces are excluded. All data are adjusted to first quarter 1979 benchmark levels.

2/ Includes textile mill products, petroleum and coal products, rubber and plastics products not elsewhere classified, and leather and leather products.

3/ Includes a miscellaneous group of agricultural service establishments and establishments not elsewhere classified.

* Revised

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING /1
FLORIDA
(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATE									SEPARATION RATE								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRE			RECALL			TOTAL			QUIT			LAYOFF		
	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979	Feb. 1980	Jan. 1980	Feb. 1979
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	4.2	*5.4	5.2	3.7	*4.5	4.4	0.4	*0.8	0.6	4.0	*5.0	4.6	2.7	*3.0	3.0	0.5	*0.9	0.6
Durable Goods	4.4	5.2	4.8	3.9	4.3	4.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	4.2	4.9	4.4	2.7	2.6	2.8	0.6	1.0	0.5
Lumber & Wood Prods.	6.1	6.8	6.3	5.7	6.4	5.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	6.4	7.1	7.6	4.9	5.4	4.9	0.3	0.4	1.1
Furniture & Fixtures	5.1	7.9	6.3	4.7	7.5	6.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	4.7	7.0	6.3	3.5	4.7	4.9	0.2	0.3	0.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	3.4	4.5	4.9	2.9	4.2	4.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	4.5	4.2	3.4	2.8	2.3	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.1
Fabricated Metal	4.8	5.0	5.3	4.2	4.4	4.9	0.5	0.5	0.3	4.9	5.5	4.2	2.7	3.0	3.0	1.2	1.0	0.4
Machinery, except Elec.	4.7	5.7	5.0	4.5	5.3	4.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	3.9	4.4	4.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	0.3	0.4	0.5
Electrical & Electric Equipment	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.0	2.7	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	3.9	3.2	3.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.2
Transportation Equip.	4.5	6.2	5.3	3.9	3.7	4.4	0.5	2.3	0.7	3.7	5.2	4.4	2.4	1.7	2.4	0.2	2.4	0.8
Instruments & Related Products	3.8	5.8	5.1	3.1	4.6	4.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	3.6	5.9	6.1	2.2	2.2	3.6	0.1	0.7	1.2
Nondurable Goods	4.3	6.0	5.3	3.6	4.9	4.4	0.6	1.0	0.8	3.8	5.3	5.0	2.7	3.5	3.4	0.4	0.9	0.7
Food & Kindred Prods.	4.2	9.7	8.4	3.7	7.3	6.4	0.4	2.3	2.0	4.2	7.0	8.2	2.9	5.3	5.7	0.3	0.5	1.1
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	5.0	20.6	14.4	4.8	14.6	9.0	0.2	6.0	5.3	5.6	10.7	13.2	3.6	8.6	8.5	0.6	0.3	3.0
Apparel and Other Textiles	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.2	0.8	0.5	0.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.2	0.5	1.0	1.4
Paper & Allied Prods.	2.2	2.7	2.6	1.6	2.2	2.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	2.7	3.6	2.3	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.4
Printing & Publishing	5.3	5.8	3.9	5.1	5.7	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	4.8	4.7	3.9	3.9	3.0	2.7	0.1	0.7	0.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.7	2.1	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	**
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	3.1	2.0	1.8	2.9	1.7	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.6	1.3	**	**	**

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. The rates are based on accessions and separations for the entire calendar month.

* Revised
** Rate less than 0.05%

Labor Market Information

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FLORIDA
Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Division of Employment Security

May 1980 — Letter No. 383

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS
(12-month Averages)

State of Florida	Year Ending March 1980	Year Ending March 1979	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	3,835,300	3,758,900	+ 2.0
Employment	3,616,700	3,511,900	+ 3.0
Unemployment	218,600	247,000	-11.5
Unemployment Rate	5.7	6.6	xxx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	3,425,900	3,234,900	+ 5.9
Unemployment Compensation			
Initial Claims	29,000	27,900	+ 3.9
Insured Unemployment	56,400	52,200	+ 8.0

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS: The 12-month average data above present a mixed picture of Florida's labor market. The growth of the civilian labor force (based on 12-month averages) is slowing down, due primarily to the slowing growth of total employment. Fortunately, growth in nonfarm wage and salary employment (based on 12-month averages) is not declining as quickly. The 12-month average unemployment rate for the year ending March 1980 still reflects improvement over the year ending March 1979. In contrast, 12-month average data for unemployment compensation (initial claims and insured unemployed) may indicate a turn to the worse in Florida's economy. This mixed picture bears watching during the coming months in view of the national economic trends.

THE NATION: The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that employment declined in March and unemployment returned to its January level, 6.2 percent (seasonally adjusted). Although, overall unemployment changed little from February to March, the jobless rate for adult men rose to 4.9 percent, the highest rate since October 1977 (up from 4.6 percent in February). The unemployment rate for workers in the construction industry, which is being affected by declining housing starts and rising interest rates, soared from 10.5 percent to 13.0 percent. Jobless rates, which were little changed from the previous month, were: adult women (5.7 percent), teenagers (15.9 percent), whites (5.4 percent), and blacks (11.8 percent).

Total employment declined 300,000 to a level of 97.7 million. Most of the decline was experienced by adult men, with little change in the employment levels of adult women and teenagers. The drop in adult male employment correlates with the drop of 135,000 employees in the construction industry; the two-month decrease (since January) in construction totals 200,000 jobs.

WOMEN WHO MAINTAIN FAMILIES: Throughout the 1970's in the United States, the number of divorced, separated, widowed, or never-married women who maintain their own families rose continually. By the end of 1979, an average of 8.5 million women were in this group--representing about 3 million more than in 1970. Approximately 60 percent of those women were working or looking for work, compared with 53 percent in 1970.

Women maintaining familes who have one of more children under the age of 18 living at home are far more likely to be in the labor force than women without any children under age 18 living at home; about two-thirds of the latter group are widows living with one or more relatives age 18 and over.

CPS DATA* FOR FLORIDA

Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
3,880,800	3,692,100	188,700	4.9

*These data are primarily for use in allocation of money under various federal programs, including CETA. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

	MARCH 1979		MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME 1978
	POPULATION (In thousands)	LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	
Women Maintaining Families, Total	8,456	59.5	$ 8,500
With Children Under 18 Years	5,288	65.9	$ 7,000
With No Children Under 18 Years	3,168	48.8	$12,000

As shown in the above table, the women with children under age 18 had a considerably lower family income than women with no children at home: forty-two percent of the one-parent families had incomes below the poverty level in 1978, the latest calendar year for which income data are available. In comparison, where there were no children under age 18, only 7 percent of the families maintained by women were below the poverty level.

Source: Employment in Perspective: Working Women; No. 4, Fourth Quarter 1979; U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Report 584

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT: Florida's employment statistics for nonfarm jobs showed definite signs of dependence upon tourism and other seasonal influences with its March increase of 20,000 additional jobs to the work force. During the month of March, growth in the number of nonagricultural jobs took place in all the major industry divisions, except manufacturing and finance, insurance and real estate. Of the 0.6 percent gain in employment that occurred during March, over 70 [illegible] of the new workers found work in the highly seasonal trade and services industries. Marc[illegible] is the peak month for the winter tourist season but, with the Easter holidays arriving [illegible] this year, there is greater stimulation for more northern travelers to initiate or extend visits to the State of Florida, thus creating more jobs for the tourist-related industries at this time. During March, the total number of nonfarm jobs rose to 3,347,800, placing employment 167,300 above the figure for March 1979.

In the wholesale and retail trade industries, employment advanced by 9,300, with almost all of the increase occurring in retail trade. Jobs in the wholesale trade sector rose by 1,000 in March as many wholesale distributors are having to accommodate a greater number of retail firms as well as continually having to supply inventories for the older, established businesses. Among the eight published components in retail trade, there was an equal number of industry losses and gains, but for every job lost in the declining industries, over six new jobs were added to the expanding industries. Eating and drinking places had the greatest increase, with 3,600 more jobs, while automotive dealers and service stations was the biggest loser, with 800 lost during the month. The general merchandise stores, automotive dealers and service stations and apparel and accessory stores, which combine to make up almost 30 percent of the retail industry, continue to show job declines monthly as well as over the year. Despite these losses, retail trade continues to be the largest contributor of new jobs to Florida's expanding economy.

During March, the services and mining industry also experienced gains due to seasonal factors. Of the 5,100 new jobs gained in March, 4,200 were in the hotels and other lodging places industry. Total services and mining employment was up 27,700 over March 1979 while the number of jobs in hotels and other lodging places expanded by 11,400 over the year.

Construction employment still continues to improve, with increases of 1,400 over February and 37,000 over March 1979. The sole contributor to the monthly increase in construction employment was an 1,800 jump in special trade contractors jobs. Employment among general building contractors has now declined for three consecutive months, a total loss of 4,000 workers since the beginning of the year.

Florida's manufacturing industries registered a 600 drop in jobs for the month of March. The durable goods sector had a slight increase of 400 jobs as the electrical and electronic equipment producers showed the greatest improvement with 700 more workers being added. Jobs in the nondurable goods sector decreased by 1,000, with apparel and other textile products being the only industry to make a gain during the month. Food and kindred products lost 900 jobs in March, indicating that the producers of canned preserved fruits and vegetables have started their seasonal layoffs.

The number of finance, insurance and real estate jobs decreased 200 over the month, making this just the fourth monthly loss for this industry in the past two years. All of this monthly loss came from the real estate sector, while the job levels in all other components of this industry either increased or remained stable. Employment in this industry has increased by 10,800 since March 1979 and 24,700 since March 1978.

Employment among the government agencies has expanded by 0.6 percent since February. All levels of government are responsible for this monthly increase. During the past 12 months, state government had the largest increase in jobs, 4,700, while the local governments took a yearly decline of 100.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	March 1980	February 1980	March 1979	MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
				NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	3,547.8	3,527.8*	3,380.5	20.0	0.6	167.3	4.9
MANUFACTURING	453.0	453.6*	438.4	-0.6	-0.1	14.6	3.3
Durable Goods	253.9	253.3*	244.6	0.4	0.2	9.3	3.8
Lumber & Wood Products	23.0	23.1	22.5	-0.1	-0.4	0.5	2.2
Furniture & Fixtures	11.3	11.2	11.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	20.8	21.0	20.8	-0.2	-1.0	0	0
Primary Metal Industries	4.7	4.7	4.6	0	0	0.1	2.2
Fabricated Metal Products	31.5	31.6*	32.6	-0.1	-0.3	-1.1	-3.4
Machinery, except Electrical	32.1	31.6*	28.5	0.5	1.6	3.6	12.6
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	63.0	62.3*	57.7	0.7	1.1	5.3	9.2
Transportation Equipment	47.7	48.5*	46.8	-0.8	-1.6	0.9	1.9
Instruments & Related Products	12.4	12.3*	11.6	0.1	0.8	0.8	6.9
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	7.4	7.2*	8.3	0.2	2.8	-0.9	-10.8
Nondurable Goods	199.1	200.1*	193.8	-1.0	-0.5	5.3	2.7
Food & Kindred Products	53.2	54.1	52.0	-0.9	-1.7	1.2	2.3
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	17.4	18.1	16.5	-0.7	-3.9	0.9	5.5
Tobacco Manufactures	2.3	2.4*	2.5	-0.1	-4.2	-0.2	-8.0
Apparel & other Textile Products	37.3	37.0*	34.8	0.3	0.8	2.5	7.2
Paper & Allied Products	15.7	15.9*	16.4	-0.2	-1.3	-0.7	-4.3
Printing & Publishing	37.4	37.4*	36.2	0	0	1.2	3.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	27.1	27.1	26.4	0	0	0.7	2.7
Other Nondurable Goods /2	26.1	26.2	25.5	-0.1	-0.4	0.6	2.4
MINING	10.3	10.2*	9.9	0.1	1.0	0.4	4.0
Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels	9.2	9.1	8.8	0.1	1.1	0.4	4.5
Phosphate Rock	5,8	5.7	5.5	0.1	1.8	0.3	5.5
CONSTRUCTION	268.7	267.3*	231.7	1.4	0.5	37.0	16.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, EXC. U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	221.8	220.8	205.6	1.0	0.5	16.2	7.9
Transportation	128.3	128.9*	117.7	-0.6	-0.5	10.6	9.0
Railroad Transportation	11.7	11.7*	11.4	0	0	0.3	2,6
Local & Interurban Passenger Transport	7.3	7.4*	6.9	-0.1	-1.4	0.4	5.8
Trucking & Warehousing	40.7	40.2*	37.7	0.5	1.2	3.0	8.0
Transportation by Air	40.8	40.6	38.0	0.2	0.5	2.8	7.4
Communication exc. U.S. Postal Service	67.6	66.1	63.1	1.5	2.3	4.5	7.1
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	25.9	25.8*	24.8	0.1	0.4	1.1	4.4

(continued)

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	March 1980	February 1980	March 1979	NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	951.1	941.6*	896.0	9.5	1.0	55.1	6.1
Wholesale Trade	200.9	199.9	187.8	1.0	0.5	13.1	7.0
Wholesale Trade Durable Goods	117.5	117.0	109.4	0.5	0.4	8.1	7.4
Wholesale Trade Nondurable Goods	83.4	82.9	78.4	0.5	0.6	5.0	6.4
Retail Trade	750.2	741.7*	708.2	8.5	1.1	42.0	5.9
Building and Garden Supplies	32.5	32.6*	31.0	-0.1	-0.3	1.5	4.8
General Merchandise Stores	99.1	99.7	102.3	-0.6	-0.6	-3.2	-3.1
Food Stores	134.7	132.6	117.3	2.1	1.6	17.4	14.8
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	80.8	81.5*	85.5	-0.8	-1.0	-4.7	-5.5
Apparel & Accessory Stores	39.7	38.6*	40.3	1.1	2.8	-0.6	-1.5
Furniture & Home Furnishings	35.5	35.6*	32.2	-0.1	-0.3	3.3	10.2
Eating & Drinking Places	241.4	235.8*	222.0	5.6	2.4	19.4	8.7
Miscellaneous Retail	86.4	85.2*	77.6	1.3	1.5	8.9	11.5
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	240.1	240.3*	229.3	-0.2	-0.1	10.8	4.7
Banking	54.1	54.1*	50.4	0	0	3.7	7.3
Credit Agencies other than Banks	35.9	35.7	33.0	0.2	0.6	2.9	8.8
Insurance Carriers	41.9	41.7	42.2	0.2	0.5	-0.3	-0.7
SERVICES 3/	781.7	776.6*	754.4	5.1	0.7	27.3	3.6
Hotels & other Lodging Places	109.1	104.9	97.7	4.2	4.0	11.4	11.7
Personal Services	43.3	43.8*	44.8	-0.5	-1.1	-1.5	-3.3
Health Services	190.7	189.8	184.9	0.9	0.5	5.8	3.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	621.1	617.4*	615.2	3.7	0.6	5.9	1.0
Total Federal Government	87.4	87.0*	86.1	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.5
Total State Government	125.3	124.6	120.6	0.7	0.6	4.7	3.9
Total Local Government	408.4	405.8	408.5	2.6	0.6	-0.1	0

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salaried workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month, with the exception of federal employment for the Department of Defense, which is on an end-of-month basis. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic workers and military personnel of the armed forces are excluded. All data are adjusted to first quarter 1979 benchmark levels.

2/ Includes textile mill products, petroleum and coal products, rubber and plastics products not elsewhere classified, and leather and leather products.

3/ Includes a miscellaneous group of agricultural service establishments and establishments not elsewhere classified.

* Revised

LABOR MARKET TRENDS
A Labor Market Information Publication
by the Florida Department of Labor and
Employment Security
Division of Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $13,347.12, or $.39 per copy, including postage, to provide current state labor market data and an analysis of changes in the state economy as required under the terms of the cooperative agreement between the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

LABOR TURNOVER: March 1980 manufacturing labor turnover showed clearer signs of the forecasted economic slowdown. The new hire rate slumped from 4.6 percent to 4.1 percent, compared with March 1979. During the same time, the recall rate held at 0.5 percent. On the other hand, the quit rate dropped from 3.4 percent to 3.1 percent and the layoff rate was up minimally. Movement in rates from February 1980 was absent in new hires and up in both quits and layoffs. The increase in quits was unusual, given the present employment situation, but seemed to be prevalent in the more seasonal, nondurable goods industries. The trend of falling accessions and rising separations coincides with reduced economic activity.

Turnover in the durable goods manufacturing industries seemed to highlight the current trends. The over-the-year new hire rates in every durable goods industry, except instruments and related products, dropped. Recall rates during this period were mixed: lumber and wood and furniture and fixtures fell; machinery except electrical and electronic equipment remained the same; and stone, clay, and glass, fabricated metals, transportation equipment and instruments rose. The quit rate decreased in all industries except lumber and wood, where it was unchanged, and in furniture and fixtures, where it increased from 5.1 percent to 5.2 percent. The layoff rate spiralled higher in one-half of the durable goods industries. The monthly comparison still reflected some gains in new hire rates, the largest of which were in lumber and wood (6.2 percent to 6.9 percent), and in instruments and related products (3.8 percent to 4.6 percent). Recall rates moved ahead in stone, clay and glass products (0.4 percent to 0.8 percent) and in instruments and related products and fabricated metal products where rates went from 0.4 percent to 0.8 percent and 0.4 percent to 0.9 percent, respectively. However, quit rates were down in six of eight industries. An expected rise in layoff rates occurred in lumber and wood, machinery except electrical, transportation equipment and instruments and related products.

The nondurable goods manufacturing industries' new hire and quit rates appeared to indicate an optimistic mood because the yearly comparison showed both these figures to be unchanged at 4.6 percent and 3.5 percent, respectively. New hire and recall rates were evenly divided between gains and losses, with one industry remaining even. Increases outnumbered declines three to two in the quit column. But the reverse ratio was the rule concerning layoff rates. The overall monthly comparison showed that the new hire rate rose from 4.2 percent to 4.6 percent and the quit rate rose from 3.0 percent to 3.5 percent. The individual industries also had similar increases with the exception of printing and publishing, in which the new hire rate fell from 4.4 percent to 3.7 percent and, likewise, the quit rate dropped from 3.2 percent to 2.7 percent. Layoff rates rose in food and kindred products and in paper products.

[illegible]

[illegible]

(Per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATE									SEPARATION RATE								
	Total			New Hires			Recall			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979
ALL MANUFACTURING 1/	4.8	4.8	5.3	4.1	4.1	4.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	5.3	4.5	5.7	3.1	2.8	3.4	1.1	0.7	1.2
Durable Goods	4.6	4.9	5.4	3.8	4.0	4.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	4.8	4.1	5.2	2.8	2.6	3.4	0.9	0.7	0.6
Lumber & Wood Prods.	7.1	6.6	7.7	6.9	6.2	7.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	9.1	6.2	8.4	6.0	4.8	6.0	1.2	0.1	0.5
Furniture & Fixtures	5.8	6.4	6.1	5.7	6.1	5.8	***	0.3	0.3	6.5	5.5	7.6	5.2	4.0	5.1	0.3	0.1	1.0
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	4.8	4.2	4.4	3.8	3.7	4.1	0.8	0.4	0.2	4.1	4.5	4.9	2.7	2.8	3.4	0.1	0.3	0.5
Fabricated Metal	5.3	4.6	5.8	4.3	4.1	4.9	0.9	0.4	0.7	5.0	4.6	7.3	3.2	2.7	4.5	0.8	0.9	1.3
Machinery, except Elec.	3.9	4.6	7.0	3.6	4.3	5.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.7	3.3	4.3	3.1	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.1
Electrical & Electric Equipment	3.5	3.3	3.8	2.8	2.8	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.0	3.4	3.3	1.9	1.9	2.2	0.2	0.7	0.3
Transportation Equip.	4.6	5.7	5.5	2.8	3.4	4.6	1.7	2.2	0.7	4.8	4.5	5.4	1.5	1.8	3.0	2.3	1.5	1.1
Instruments & Related Products	5.7	4.8	5.0	4.6	3.8	4.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	6.0	4.1	4.7	2.8	2.4	3.0	1.7	0.1	0.3
Nondurable Goods	5.0	4.8	5.3	4.6	4.2	4.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	6.2	4.6	6.4	3.5	3.0	3.5	1.8	0.7	1.9
Food & Kindred Prods.	7.1	6.1	6.9	6.4	5.7	5.6	0.7	0.3	1.2	12.3	6.8	11.7	4.9	4.2	5.1	5.7	1.1	5.3
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	10.0	8.9	7.6	9.3	8.8	5.1	0.7	0.1	2.4	22.9	10.7	17.2	7.0	6.8	6.1	13.0	1.7	9.3
Apparel and Other Textiles	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.3	4.0	4.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	4.3	3.8	4.4	3.6	2.8	2.8	0.5	0.8	0.9
Paper & Allied Prods.	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.0	1.8	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	3.7		3.8	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.4
Printing & Publishing	4.0	4.7	4.2	3.7	4.4	4.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.6	4.1	4.3	2.7	3.2	2.9	0.2	0.3	0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.2	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.1	***	0.3	0.1
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.1	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.1	***	***

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. The rates are based on accessions and separations for the entire calendar month.

* Revised

** Rate less than 0.05

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

HOURS AND EARNINGS: Production workers in Florida's manufacturing establishments experienced a slight over-the-month decrease in average weekly earnings in March. A monthly increase of 0.4 percent in average weekly earnings in the durable goods sector was offset by a decrease of 0.9 percent in the nondurable goods sector, bringing the average weekly earnings for all manufacturing down 0.1 percent to $234.84. The average weekly earnings in March 1980 were $19.30 more when compared with those of March 1979. Average weekly hours for all manufacturing increased 0.3 hours per week over the month, while average weekly earnings declined five cents (0.9 percent) per hour. Among the published manufacturing industries, there were more increases than decreases in average weekly earnings. The majority of the increases were caused by a longer workweek, while the majority of the decreases in average weekly earnings were caused by lower average hourly earnings. The machinery, except electrical industry, had the largest gain in average weekly hours, with a 1.5 hour weekly increase. The chemical and allied products industry took the biggest loss with a 1.2 hour weekly decline. The industries with the greatest changes in average hourly earnings were primary metals, up $ .20 per hour and preserved fruits and vegetables, down $ .31 per hour. All production workers in Florida are earning more per hour than they did a year ago and this is causing the average weekly earnings in all manufacturing industries, except in the preserved fruits and vegetable industry, to be greater than in March 1979.

Among the published nonmanufacturing industries, all had monthly decreases in average weekly earnings except electric, gas and sanitary services and banking, which increased $9.99 (3.1 percent) and $13.60 (8.6 percent), respectively. Phosphate rock had the greatest decrease in average weekly hours, down 2.6 hours (5.8 percent). All of the nonmanufacturing industries had yearly increases in average weekly earnings, with banking having the largest gain, up $24.39 (16.5 percent).

Spendable Earnings

Spendable earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers are as follows:

	March 1980	February 1980	March 1979
Gross weekly earnings	$234.84	$235.13	$215.54
Spendable Earnings for:			
Workers with no dependents	$188.64	$188.85	$174.81
Married workers with three dependents filing joint returns	$206.20	$206.42	$191.42

Note: These figures reflect estimated tax liabilities rather than the amounts actually withheld from paychecks.

BUSINESS INDICATORS: In March, the seasonally adjusted index of total nonagricultural employment declined for the second straight month. Losses in manufacturing, construction, transportation, and government all contributed to the 0.1 percent monthly drop. Wholesale and retail trade was the only major industry division to register an increase in its employment index, while the index for services remained constant.

Among the manufacturing indexes, electric and electronic equipment was the only industry to make any improvement during March. The food and kindred products industry experienced the largest monthly loss with a 1.2 percent decline.

The aggregate of all nonmanufacturing indexes decreased by 0.1 percent over the month as the large losses in construction and transportation overshadowed the monthly index fluctuations occurring in the trade and services industries.

All employment indexes made more improvement in the first quarter of 1980 than in the first quarter of 1979.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING
AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES /1
FLORIDA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979	Mar. 1980	Feb. 1980	Mar. 1979
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	$234.84	$235.13*	$215.54	40.7	40.4*	40.9	$5.77	$5.82*	$5.27
Durable Goods	284.05	247.05*	221.17	41.0	40.5	41.1	6.05	6.10*	5.43
Lumber & Wood Prod.	188.50	188.70*	185.03	37.4	37.0*	40.4	5.04	5.10*	4.58
Furniture & Fixtures	188.03	185.49*	166.49	40.7	40.5*	38.9	4.62	.4.58*	4.28
Stone, Clay & Glass	279.59	270.57*	257.60	44.1	43.5	46.0	6.34	6.22*	5.60
Primary Metal Ind.	255.73	250.22*	231.43	42.2	42.7	42.7	6.06	5.86	5.42
Fabricated Metal	240.29	240.67*	214.09	41.5	41.0*	39.5	5.79	5.87*	5.42
Machinery, except Electrical	227.15	219.24*	222.71	39.3	37.8*	40.2	5.78	5.80*	5.54
Electric and Electronic Equipment	256.06	247.85*	227.27	41.5	40.3*	41.7	6.17	6.15*	5.45
Transportation Equip.	308.58	316.50*	270.10	41.7	42.2*	40.8	7.40	7.50*	6.62
Instruments & Related Products	233.94	219.76*	183.08	42.9	41.7*	39.8	5.22	5.27*	4.60
Nondurable Goods	219.37	221.39*	205.54	40.4	40.4*	40.7	5.43	5.48*	5.05
Food & Kindred Prods.	214.02	217.12*	209.76	41.8	41.2*	43.7	5.12	5.27*	4.80
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	189.21	194.04*	192.62	43.9	42.0*	44.9	4.31	4.62*	4.29
Tobacco Manufactures	163.88	153.47*	138.98	37.5	35.2*	34.4	4.37	4.36*	4.04
Apparel and other Textiles	138.74	138.01*	131.38	36.8	37.3*	36.8	3.77	3.70*	3.57
Paper & Allied Prods.	364.05	357.06*	329.57	45.0	44.3*	44.9	8.09	8.06*	7.34
Printing & Publishing	238.61	239.73*	219.00	37.4	37.4	37.5	6.38	6.41*	5.84
Chemicals and Allied Products	298.08	310.98*	277.99	41.4	42.6	42.9	7.20	7.30*	6.48
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	295.73	307.33*	272.23	48.8	50.3*	50.6	6.06	6.11*	5.38
Phosphate Rock	304.61	325.30*	289.52	41.9	44.5*	43.8	7.27	7.31*	6.61
COMMUNICATION	304.15	318.57*	303.62	39.5	41.0*	40.7	7.70	7.77	7.46
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	335.02	325.03*	321.22	42.3	41.3*	42.1	7.92	7.87*	7.63
BANKING	172.22	158.62	147.83	41.2	38.5	38.2	4.18	4.12	3.87

1/ These average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect changes in premium pay for overtime and late shift work as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates. Estimates are for all full-time production and related workers who are employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The estimated number of production workers for March 1980 was 331,509 for manufacturing; 7,168 for nonmetallic mining and quarrying; 52,549 for communication; 20,771 for electric, gas and sanitary services and 43,850 for banking.

* Revised

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STATE OF FLORIDA--BUSINESS INDICATORS

Business Indicators	March 1980	February 1980	March 1979	Percent Change From Feb. 1980	Percent Change From March 1979
Index of Employment: 1/					
Total Nonag. Employment	139.9	140.1*	133.6	-0.1	4.7
Manufacturing	128.1	128.6*	123.9	-0.4	3.4
Durable Goods	136.7	136.8*	131.6	-0.1	3.9
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	196.3	194.5*	179.8	0.9	9.2
Other Durable Goods	124.1	124.6	121.5	-0.4	2.1
Nondurable Goods	118.4	119.1*	115.2	-0.6	2.8
Food & Kindred Prod.	106.0	107.3	103.6	-1.2	2.3
Oth. Nondurable Goods	123.2	123.8*	119.8	-0.5	2.8
Nonmanufacturing	141.8	142.0	135.1	-0.1	5.0
Construction	117.9	119.0*	101.7	-0.9	15.9
Transportation	128.2	129.6*	117.6	-1.1	9.0
Wholesale/Retail Trade	145.2	145.1*	136.8	0.1	6.1
Wholesale Trade	143.3	143.2	134.2	0.2	6.8
Retail Trade	145.6	145.6*	137.5	0	5.9
Eat. & Drink. Places	182.9	183.5*	168.1	-0.3	8.8
Other Retail Trade	133.4	133.1	127.6	0.2	4.5
Services	154.6	153.6*	149.4	[illegible]	3.5
Hotels & Oth. Lodg. Pl.	148.6	147.7	132.3	0.6	11.9
Personal Services	101.8	100.5*	103.3	+1.3	-1.5
Health Services	173.7	173.0*	170.2	0.4	2.1
Other Services	152.5	151.6*	149.9	0.6	1.7
Government	138.9	139.1*	137.6	-0.1	0.9
Other Nonmfg. 2/	139.7	139.8	132.9	-0.1	5.1
Unemployment Comp:					
Initial Claims	25,136	25,528	23,889	-1.5	+5.2
Weeks Claimed	251,423	263,980	240,313	-4.8	+4.6
Gross Sales 3/	10,331,387,961	10,215,434,398	8,463,556,542	+1.1	+22.1
Sales, Use Tax Coll. 3/	193,089,765	188,905,420	163,212,135	+1.7	+19.6
New Incorporations 4/	4,060	3,740	4,019	+8.6	+ 1.0
Total U.C. Payments	9,992,942	10,033,673	8,399,906	-0.8	+11.5

1/ 1972=100. This index has been seasonally adjusted.

2/ Mining, Communication, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

3/ Source: Florida Department of Revenue. [illegible] Monthly totals for gross sales are neither complete nor strictly comparable from month to month due to the variation in the number of firms reporting this item.

4/ Office of the Secretary of State

* Revised

Labor Market Information

CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE
SRI ORS-001
7101 WISCONSIN AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20014

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED
FIRST CLASS MAIL

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

TALLAHASSEE 32304

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

STATE OF FLORIDA

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

July 28.80

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FLORIDA Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Division of Employment Security

June 1980 | LABOR MARKET INDICATORS (12-month Averages) | Letter No. 384

State of Florida	Year Ending April 1980	Year Ending April 1979	Percent Change
*Civilian Labor Force	3,839,400	3,774,500	+ 1.7
*Employment	3,622,000	3,529,100	+ 2.6
*Unemployment	217,400	245,400	-11.4
*Unemployment Rate	5.7	6.5	xxx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	3,439,400	3,251,700	+ 5.8
Unemployment Compensation			
Initial Claims	29,470	28,030	+ 5.1
Insured Unemployment	56,920	52,030	+ 9.4

*Adjusted to the monthly results of the Current Population Survey (CPS).

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS: A mixed picture of Florida's labor market is presented in the 12-month average data above. While the civilian labor force and the number of persons employed both increased over the year ending April 1979, the rate of growth has declined for the fifth month in a row. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment also increased from the year ending April 1979, with a rate of growth higher than that of the civilian labor force and total employment. The number of persons unemployed in the civilian labor force and the unemployment rate for the year ending April 1980 are much improved over the year ending April 1979, with a 0.8 percentage point drop in the unemployment rate.

Florida's civilian labor force grew at a slower rate than that of the United States (1.7 percent as opposed to 2.2 percent, based on 12-month averages). The total employment for Florida increased faster than the nation (2.6 percent as opposed to the U. S. rate of 2.0 percent), and Florida's total unemployment decreased 11.4 percent while the U. S. rose 5.9 percent. The nation's 12-month average unemployment rate was 6.1 percent, as compared to Florida's unemployment rate of 5.7 percent.

Unemployment compensation 12-month average data for Florida (initial claims and insured unemployed) rose for the fifth month in a row. This disturbing trend seems to indicate that national economic trends have begun to be felt in Florida. It is anticipated, however, that Florida will remain in better economic condition than the nation as a whole.

THE NATION: The nation's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose from 6.2 percent in March 1980 to 7.0 percent in April. The number of persons unemployed (7.3 million) increased by 825,000 over the month, up nearly 1.2 million from December 1979, and up over 1.3 million from April 1979.

Total employment (97.2 million) was down 500,000 from March, which followed a decline of 300,000 from February to March. The April level has fallen back to the levels which prevailed during the summer of 1979. The nation's civilian labor force was 104.4 million in April, up 300,000 from March.

CPS DATA* FOR FLORIDA	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
APRIL 1980	3,904,100	3,715,600	188,500	4.8

*These data are primarily for use in allocation of money under various federal programs, including CETA. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

The national unemployment rate rose from March to April 1980 for all major groups except for black teenagers, which dropped from 33.0 percent to 29.8 percent.

Those groups with large rate increases included blue collar workers (8.0 percent to 9.7 percent), construction workers (13.0 percent to 15.1 percent), manufacturing workers (6.5 percent to 7.9 percent), adult men (4.9 percent to 5.9 percent), black men (9.3 percent to 10.9 percent) and black women (10.5 percent to 11.4 percent).

MOVING TO THE SUN: A comparison of the regional percentages of total national employment by the various major industries indicates an interesting trend between 1968 and 1978. During this time, the Northeast and North Central regions' contribution to employment in almost all major industries declined, while the percentages in the South and West rose. This interregional migration by businesses and workers reflects both a search for economic advantages (a better supply and productivity of labor, increased access to raw materials and transportation, and closer proximity to markets, to name a few) and for sociological or "quality of life" reasons.

Politically, the allocation of federal funds, especially for defense and space programs, has been one of the most important factors contributing to economic development in the South and West. From 1951 to 1976, the South increased its share of military prime contract awards from 11 to 25 percent of the national total; the West increased from 16 to 31 percent. Research and development supported by defense and space program funds have led to many technological advances that have become commercially successful. Thus, the areas and firms that benefited from such federal funds have become the manufacturing centers for products such as computers, calculators, scientific instruments and many others.

While the manufacturing industry immediately comes to mind whe[illegible]king of business migration to the South and West, all other major industry divisions are a[illegible]ffected. The trade and services industries deal primarily in local consumption and grow along with population growth in an area. Rising housing, office and highway needs contribute to increases in construction employment; the need to provide increased utility services and to move people and goods affects employment in the transportation and public utilities industry. The Northeast region had the greatest concentration of major insurance companies, but the growth of financial institutions and real estate activities reflected population growth in the South and West.

Source: Rones, Philip L. "Moving to the Sun: Regional Job Growth, 1968 to 1978". Monthly Labor Review, March 1980. Vol. 103, No. 3, pp. 12-19.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT REFLECTS SEASONAL DECLINE: Seasonal influences on Florida's nonfarm employment contributed to the April decline of 15,400 jobs in the labor force. The closing of the winter tourist season was reflected in this 0.4 percent decrease from March's record high employment level. During April, the total number of nonfarm jobs dropped to 3,533,100, or 168,100 (5.0 percent) higher than April 1979.

Employment declines of 3,600 in eating and drinking places and 1,800 in food stores contributed to the overall decrease of 6,700 in the wholesale and retail trade industry. Wholesale trade durable goods, building materials and garden supplies, automotive dealers and service stations, and miscellaneous retail stores all increased or remained constant, as employment in all other components declined in April. Wholesale and retail trade employment this month increased 5.5 percent or 49,300, over April 1979.

Employment in the services industry remained virtually unchanged over the month, although the increase from April 1979 was considerable - 38,700 jobs or 5.2 percent. Employment levels in hotels and other lodging places and in health services were higher than last month or a year ago.

Construction employment declined 1,300 from March to April. This 0.5 percent decrease occurred primarily in the general contractors segment, with a 500 loss in the heavy construction segment offset by a corresponding 500 increase in the special trade contractors segment.

Manufacturing employment declined 4,300 in April. The decrease of 3,100 in durable goods was distributed throughout the industry. Lumber and wood products and furniture and fixtures employment dropped as these segments were adversely affected by declines in construction employment. Electrical and electronics equipment employment, which has shown almost continuous growth over the past two years, dropped 400 (or 0.6 percent) in April. Employment increases in durable goods manufacturing occurred only in machinery except electrical and in stone, clay and glass products.

April employment changes in nondurable goods were more mixed, as printing and publishing increased 200 and tobacco manufactures, apparel and other textile products and chemicals and allied products all remained constant. Although food and kindred products dropped 900 in April, this follows the normal seasonal pattern. Employment in this segment has shown little overall growth in the last ten years.

Finance, insurance and real estate increased 200 in April, as banking, insurance carriers and insurance agents all showed employment increases. Since April 1979, this industry has increased 4.5 percent or 10,300 jobs.

Total government employment declined 3,000 in April, with a 2,900 decline in local government accounting for most of this drop. Federal government has been boosted as census workers began working in March and April. Since April 1979, state government employment increased 2,800, federal government increased 2,800 and local government declined 2,400.

HOURS AND EARNINGS: Weekly pay for Florida's manufacturing production workers averaged $229.89 in April. This is a decrease of $5.18 (2.2 percent) from March and an $18.85 (8.9 percent) advance over April 1979. A shorter workweek in all industries, except furniture and fixtures and primary metals, was the cause for declines in average weekly earnings in both the durable and nondurable goods industries. The slight increases in average hourly earnings occurring among the majority of the manufacturing components were not enough to offset the losses in average weekly hours. All manufacturing industries had higher average weekly earnings than last year, while all industries, except furniture and fixtures, primary metal industries, electrical and electronic equipment and chemical and allied products had monthly decreases in average weekly earnings. The preserved fruits and vegetables industry had the largest drop in average weekly hours (7.4 percent), but this reduction in hours was primarily due to seasonal declines. Instruments and related products, food and kindred products and paper and allied products were the only industries with declines in average hourly earnings. Despite increases in average hourly earnings occurring in the majority of the manufacturing industries only furniture and fixtures, fabricated metal products and printing and publishing made monthly advances greater than ten cents per hour.

Communications, excluding U. S. Postal Service, was the only published nonmanufacturing industry in which an increase in average hourly earnings occurred. The phosphate rock industry had the largest increase in average weekly earnings (9.2 percent) and most of this rise in weekly earnings can be attributed to the fact that this industry also had the largest gain in average weekly hours, creating more overtime worked at premium pay. All of the published nonmanufacturing industries had higher average weekly earnings than last year as nonmetallic minerals, except fuel, took the largest jump (12.6 percent).

SPENDABLE EARNINGS

Spendable Earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers are as follows:

	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979
Gross Weekly Earnings	$229.89	$235.07*	$211.04
Spendable Earnings for:			
Workers with no dependents	185.18	188.80*	171.53
Married workers with three dependents filing joint returns	202.45	206.38*	188.87

NOTE: These figures reflect tax liabilities rather than the amounts actually withheld from paychecks.

FLORIDA LABOR TURNOVER FEATURED CLASSIC MODEL OF DEPRESSED ECONOMY...NEW HIRES DOWN, QUITS DOWN, LAYOFFS UP, RECALLS FEW: A yearly comparison revealed that the new hire rate dipped from 5.0 to 3.8, the quits dropped from 3.3 to 2.9, recalls slipped from 0.7 to 0.6, and layoffs jumped from 1.3 to 1.8. The monthly figures followed the trend just cited, except for recalls which inched up from 0.5 to 0.6. Manufacturing rates were more seriously affected by durable goods industries because that segment has the largest employment. A number of those industries are more closely tied to short-term credit, which has been tightly controlled by federal monetary institutions in recent months. Nondurable goods could not exert as heavy a pressure because of a smaller representation in employment. The nondurable goods' presence was made known, as in past months, by the highly seasonal food and kindred products industry.

The April durable goods new hire rates were surpassed by the 1979 rates in every industry except instruments and related products which increased from 4.7 to 5.4. The demand for products of this industry, which are needed for fast growth in high technology applications, probably encouraged an increase in new hires. The low recall rates indicated employers were being more selective industry in retaining furloughed employees. The outstanding exception was the transportation equipment which had a yearly gain from 0.8 to 1.7. Quits followed expectations in most industries with stone, clay and glass going against the grain with a slight increase. Workers were evidently holding on to their present employment in the face of the uncertainties of high interest rates, generally high prices and possible recession. Every industry had a higher layoff rate than in 1979. Employers were cutting back in one area where they maintain a degree of control. The monthly comparison showed the same downturn with a few noteworthy exceptions. Those were an increase in new hires for instruments, an increase in quits in stone, clay and glass and machinery except electrical, and a drop in layoffs in instruments.

The current nondurable goods new hire rates compared with April 1979 were higher in chemicals and in printing and publishing. Those same industries plus apparel also had increases in quits. The March to April changes were contrary to those expected. There was the usual slowdown in food and kindred products except recalls which rose monthly from 0.6 to 1.3. Quits held steady at 4.8 from March and layoffs fell slightly from 5.2 to 5.0. The stationary quit rate indicated that jobs might not be as plentiful as before. The overall picture in the nondurable goods industries was not as sharply defined as that of the durable goods sector.

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING /1
FLORIDA
(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATE									SEPARATION RATE								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRE			RECALL			TOTAL			QUIT			LAYOFF		
	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979	Apr. 1980	Mar. 1980	Apr. 1979
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	4.5	*5.0	5.9	3.8	*4.3	5.0	0.6	*0.5	0.7	5.9	*5.4	5.7	2.9	*3.1	3.3	1.8	*1.3	1.3
Durable Goods	4.2	4.8	5.4	3.4	4.0	4.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	5.6	4.9	4.7	2.7	2.8	3.1	1.6	1.0	0.5
Lumber & Wood Prods.	6.2	6.9	8.5	5.9	6.7	7.6	0.2	0.1	0.9	9.3	8.7	8.1	4.8	5.7	5.8	2.0	1.2	0.8
Furniture & Fixtures	3.4	5.6	5.1	3.3	5.5	4.9	0.1	**	0.1	5.9	6.5	5.6	3.3	5.1	4.0	1.0	0.1	0.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	4.4	4.7	5.6	3.7	3.7	5.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	5.1	3.8	5.1	3.4	2.5	3.2	0.5	0.1	0.4
Fabricated Metal	4.3	5.8	5.7	3.6	4.7	5.2	0.6	0.9	0.4	6.0	5.4	6.4	2.9	3.5	3.8	1.9	0.8	1.5
Machinery, except Elec.	4.4	4.4	6.2	4.1	4.2	5.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.9	4.4	4.7	3.6	3.1	3.8	0.6	0.6	0.1
Electrical & Electric Equipment	3.5	3.8	3.7	2.7	3.0	3.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	3.3	3.0	3.0	1.6	1.9	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.1
Transportation Equip.	4.1	4.8	5.7	2.2	3.0	4.7	1.7	1.7	0.8	7.5	5.5	4.6	1.9	1.7	2.5	3.9	2.7	0.7
Instruments & Related Products	5.9	6.1	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.7	0.1	0.8	0.2	4.9	6.1	4.0	2.7	3.0	2.7	0.4	1.7	0.1
Nondurable Goods	4.9	5.1	6.2	4.4	4.6	5.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	6.4	6.0	6.8	3.2	3.4	3.5	2.1	1.6	2.2
Food & Kindred Prods.	7.1	6.9	11.3	5.7	6.3	8.4	1.3	0.6	2.8	11.8	11.9	14.5	4.8	4.8	5.7	5.0	5.2	7.3
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	8.2	10.1	20.7	7.6	9.4	12.5	0.6	0.7	8.2	20.6	22.3	29.5	6.5	7.0	8.3	10.6	12.4	19.1
Apparel and Other Textiles	4.1	4.8	3.5	3.7	4.2	2.8	0.4	0.6	0.7	4.1	3.9	4.1	2.6	3.3	2.2	1.2	0.4	1.1
Paper & Allied Prods.	1.5	2.6	2.8	0.9	1.9	2.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	2.5	3.2	2.4	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.6
Printing & Publishing	5.4	4.4	4.5	5.3	4.1	4.4	0.1	0.3	**	5.3	3.8	4.3	3.5	2.8	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.1	0.1	0.1	**	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	4.3	3.0	2.3	3.5	2.9	2.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.7	**	0.1	0.1

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. The rates are based on accessions and separations for the entire calendar month.

* Revised
** Rate less than 0.05%

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES /1
FLORIDA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	April 1980	March 1980*	April 1979	April 1980	March 1980*	April 1979	April 1980	March 1980*	April 1979
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	$229.89	$235.07	$211.04	39.5	40.6	39.3	$5.82	$5.79	$5.37
Durable Goods	244.59	245.43	218.59	39.9	40.5	39.6	6.13	6.06	5.52
Lumber & Wood Prod.	184.37	186.66	177.33	35.8	36.6	38.3	5.15	5.10	4.63
Furniture & Fixtures	197.06	187.73	164.69	40.8	40.2	37.6	4.83	4.67	4.38
Stone, Clay & Glass	263.75	275.63	253.77	42.2	44.1	44.6	6.25	6.25	5.69
Primary Metal Ind.	260.89	255.74	229.55	43.7	43.2	40.7	5.97	5.92	5.64
Fabricated Metal	237.77	238.14	202.91	40.3	41.2	37.3	5.90	5.78	5.41
Machinery, except Electrical	217.49	225.04	220.08	36.8	38.6	39.3	5.91	5.83	5.60
Electric and Electronic Equipment	253.94	251.74	222.22	40.5	40.8	40.7	6.27	6.17	5.46
Transportation Equip.	303.69	304.55	264.94	40.6	41.1	39.9	7.48	7.41	6.64
Instruments & Related Products	217.56	225.58	173.80	42.0	42.5	37.7	5.18	5.31	4.61
Nondurable Goods	213.10	222.22	202.15	39.1	40.7	39.1	5.45	5.46	5.17
Food & Kindred Prods.	207.72	223.45	198.53	40.1	42.4	40.6	5.18	5.27	4.80
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	190.65	209.54	189.55	41.0	44.3	42.5	4.65	4.73	4.46
Tobacco Manufactures	165.68	165.68	144.13	37.4	37.4	35.5	4.43	4.43	4.06
Apparel and other Textiles	136.68	144.01	125.12	35.5	37.6	34.0	3.85	3.83	3.68
Paper & Allied Prods.	338.10	359.48	330.04	42.0	44.6	44.6	8.05	8.06	7.40
Printing & Publishing	233.36	235.50	213.12	37.1	37.5	37.0	6.29	6.28	5.76
Chemicals and Allied Products	300.35	298.57	293.91	41.6	41.7	44.6	7.22	7.16	6.59
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	315.47	303.78	280.06	50.8	49.8	50.1	6.21	6.10	5.59
Phosphate Rock	346.24	317.09	310.54	46.6	43.2	45.4	7.43	7.34	6.84
COMMUNICATION	318.58	319.02	306.27	41.1	40.9	41.5	7.75	7.80	7.38
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	339.36	339.71	320.95	42.0	42.2	41.9	8.08	8.05	7.66
BANKING	165.06	170.54	160.79	39.3	40.8	40.5	4.20	4.18	3.97

1/ These average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect changes in premium pay for overtime and late shift work as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates. Estimates are for all full-time production and related workers who are employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The estimated number of production workers for

*Revised

BUSINESS INDICATORS: The seasonally adjusted index of total nonagricultural employment dropped slightly between March and April. Construction, services and government all rose slightly, while other nonmanufacturing segments remained constant. Employment in all other major industry divisions declined from March to April. In manufacturing, the index of durable goods decreased 1.5 percent as both electrical and electronic equipment and other durable goods also decreased. The index of nondurable goods rose 0.7 percent, with food and kindred products rising 3.9 percent.

All April 1980 major industry division indexes are above year-ago levels, with the seasonally adjusted total nonagricultural employment up 4.8 percent. The greatest increase was in construction (17.8 percent), with the durable goods manufacturing index up 2.4 percent and the nondurable goods manufacturing index up 3.6 percent over the April 1979 index.

The employment trends indicated in the April 1980 business indicators are very similar to the April 1979 business indicators as reported in letter No. 372 (June 1979) of the Florida Employment Statistics.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	April 1980	March 1980*	April 1979	NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	3,533.1	3,548.5	3,365.0	-15.4	-0.4	+168.1	+ 5.0
MANUFACTURING	447.5	451.8	434.8	- 4.3	- 1.0	+ 12.7	+ 2.9
Durable Goods	250.2	253.3	244.4	- 3.1	- 1.2	+ 5.8	+ 2.4
Lumber & Wood Products	22.3	23.0	21.9	- 0.7	- 3.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.8
Furniture & Fixtures	11.0	11.3	11.1	- 0.3	- 2.7	- 0.1	- 0.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	21.0	20.9	20.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Primary Metal Industries	4.5	4.6	4.3	- 0.1	- 2.2	+ 0.2	+ 4.7
Fabricated Metal Products	30.7	31.3	31.9	- 0.6	- 1.9	- 1.2	- 3.8
Machinery, except Electrical	32.3	32.0	28.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.9	+ 3.5	+12.2
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	62.1	62.5	58.6	- 0.4	- 0.6	+ 3.5	+ 6.0
Transportation Equipment	47.1	47.9	47.7	- 0.8	- 1.7	- 0.6	- 1.3
Instruments & Related Products	12.1	12.4	11.7	- 0.3	- 2.4	+ 0.4	+ 3.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	7.1	7.4	7.7	- 0.3	- 4.1	- 0.6	- 7.8
Nondurable Goods	197.3	198.5	190.4	- 1.2	- 0.6	+ 6.9	+ 3.6
Food & Kindred Products	51.6	52.5	49.1	- 0.9	- 1.7	+ 2.5	+ 5.1
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	16.3	17.3	14.2	- 1.0	- 5.8	+ 2.1	+14.8
Tobacco Manufactures	2.3	2.3	2.6	0	0	- 0.3	-11.5
Apparel & other Textile Products	37.3	37.3	34.0	0	0	+ 3.3	+ 9.7
Paper & Allied Products	15.4	15.7	16.4	- 0.3	- 1.9	- 1.0	- 6.1
Printing & Publishing	37.6	37.4	36.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.4	+ 3.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	27.2	27.2	26.5	0	0	+ 0.7	+ 2.6
Other Nondurable Goods /2	25.9	26.1	25.6	- 0.2	- 0.8	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
MINING	10.2	10.2	10.0	0	0	+ 0.2	+ 2.0
Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels	9.0	9.1	8.8	- 0.1	- 1.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.3
Phosphate Rock	5.6	5.7	5.6	- 0.1	- 1.8	0	0
CONSTRUCTION	267.8	269.1	227.2	- 1.3	- 0.5	+ 40.6	+17.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, EXC. U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	219.0	219.4	207.7	- 0.4	- 0.2	+ 11.3	+ 5.4
Transportation	126.3	127.2	118.7	- 0.9	- 0.7	+ 7.6	+ 6.4
Railroad Transportation	11.6	11.6	11.4	0	0	+ 0.2	+ 1.8
Local & Interurban Passenger Transport	7.4	7.3	7.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.4	+ 0.4	+ 5.7
Trucking & Warehousing	38.9	40.1	37.8	- 1.2	- 3.0	+ 1.1	+ 2.9
Transportation by Air	41.1	40.9	37.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 3.3	+ 8.7
Communication exc. U.S. Postal Service	66.5	66.2	63.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.5	+ 2.6	+ 4.1
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	26.2	26.0	25.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.8	+ 1.1	+ 4.4

(continued)

LABOR MARKET TRENDS
A Labor Market Information Publication
by the Florida Department of Labor and
Employment Security
Division of Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $13,347.12, or $.39 per copy, including postage, to provide current state labor market data and an analysis of changes in the state economy as required under the terms of the cooperative agreement between the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	April 1980	March 1980 *	April 1979	NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	946.0	952.7	896.7	- 6.7	- 0.7	+ 49.3	+ 5.5
Wholesale Trade	200.5	201.1	188.7	- 0.6	- 0.3	+ 11.8	+ 6.3
Wholesale Trade Durable Goods	118.0	117.9	109.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 8.4	+ 7.7
Wholesale Trade Nondurable Goods	82.5	83.2	79.1	- 0.7	- 0.8	+ 3.4	+ 4.3
Retail Trade	745.5	751.6	708.0	- 6.1	- 0.8	+ 37.5	+ 5.3
Building and Garden Supplies	32.6	32.5	31.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.3	+ 4.2
General Merchandise Stores	98.8	99.2	101.8	- 0.4	- 0.4	- 3.0	- 2.9
Food Stores	134.2	136.0	117.9	- 1.8	- 1.3	+ 16.3	+13.8
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	81.9	81.3	84.7	+ 0.6	+ 0.7	- 2.8	- 3.3
Apparel & Accessory Stores	38.6	39.3	40.8	- 0.7	- 1.8	- 2.2	- 5.4
Furniture & Home Furnishings	35.5	35.8	32.2	- 0.3	- 0.8	+ 3.3	+10.2
Eating & Drinking Places	237.2	240.8	221.0	- 3.6	- 1.5	+ 16.2	+ 7.3
Miscellaneous Retail	86.7	86.7	78.3	0	0	+ 8.4	+10.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	240.4	240.2	230.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.1	+ 10.3	+ 4.5
Banking	54.3	54.1	50.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.4	+ 3.7	+ 7.3
Credit Agencies other than Banks	35.8	35.9	33.2	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 2.6	+ 7.8
Insurance Carriers	42.0	41.7	42.1	+ 0.3	+ 0.7	- 0.1	- 0.2
SERVICES /3	783.6	783.5	744.9	+ 0.1	0	+ 38.7	+ 5.2
Hotels & other Lodging Places	110.2	109.3	97.3	+ 0.9	+ 0.8	+12.9	+13.3
Personal Services	43.1	43.8	44.1	- 0.7	- 1.6	- 1.0	- 2.3
Health Services	191.1	190.3	184.3	+ 0.8	+ 0.4	+ 6.8	+ 3.7
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	618.6	621.6	613.6	- 3.0	- 0.5	+ 5.0	+ 0.8
Total Federal Government	89.0	88.5	86.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.6	+ 2.8	+ 3.2
Total State Government	124.7	125.3	120.1	- 0.6	- 0.5	+ 4.6	+ 3.8
Total Local Government	404.9	407.8	407.3	- 2.9	- 0.7	- 2.4	- 0.6

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salaried workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month, with the exception of federal employment for the Department of Defense, which is on an end-of-month basis. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic workers and military personnel of the armed forces are excluded. All data are adjusted to first quarter 1979 benchmark levels.

2/ Includes textile mill products, petroleum and coal products, rubber and plastics products not elsewhere classified, and leather and leather products.

3/ Includes a miscellaneous group of agricultural service establishments and establishments not elsewhere classified.

* Revised

STATE OF FLORIDA--BUSINESS INDICATORS

Business Indicators	April 1980	March 1980*	April 1980	Percent Change From March 1980	Percent Change From April 1979	Percent Change Year-to-Date
Index of Employment: /1						
Total Nonag. Employment	139.8	139.9	133.4	- 0.1	+ 4.8	+ 5.2
Manufacturing	127.0	127.8	123.4	- 0.6	+ 2.9	+ 3.6
Durable Goods	134.3	136.3	131.1	- 1.5	+ 2.4	+ 3.9
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	192.3	194.8	181.3	- 1.3	+ 6.1	+ 8.1
Other Durable Goods	122.0	124.0	120.5	- 1.6	+ 1.2	+ 2.5
Nondurable Goods	118.8	118.0	114.7	+ 0.7	+ 3.6	+ 3.0
Food & Kindred Prod.	108.6	104.5	103.4	+ 3.9	+ 5.0	+ 3.1
Oth. Nondurable Goods	122.8	123.3	119.1	- 0.4	+ 3.1	+ 3.0
Nonmanufacturing	141.9	141.9	135.0	0	+ 5.1	+ 5.5
Construction	118.2	118.1	100.3	+ 0.1	+17.8	+17.9
Transportation	126.8	127.1	119.2	- 0.2	+ 6.4	+ 9.3
Wholesale/Retail Trade	145.1	145.4	137.6	- 0.2	+ 5.5	+ 6.2
Wholesale Trade	142.9	143.6	134.5	- 0.5	+ 6.2	+ 7.1
Retail Trade	145.7	145.9	138.4	- 0.1	+ 5.3	+ 6.0
Eat. & Drink. Places	181.2	182.4	168.9	- 0.7	+ 7.3	+ 8.6
Other Retail Trade	134.0	133.9	128.4	+ 0.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.8
Services	155.3	154.9	147.8	+ 0.3	+ 5.1	+ 4.6
Hotels & Oth. Lod. Pla.	153.2	148.3	135.3	+ 3.3	+13.2	+12.6
Personal Services	102.5	102.8	105.0	- 0.3	- 2.4	- 1.6
Health Services	176.6	175.3	170.3	+ 0.7	+ 3.7	+ 3.5
Other Services	151.2	152.9	146.4	- 1.1	+ 3.3	+ 3.1
Government	139.1	139.0	137.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.9	+ 0.8
Other Nonmfg. /2	139.2	139.2	133.4	0	+ 4.3	+ 5.1
Unemployment Comp:						
Initial Claims	34,629	24,736	28,234	+40.0	+22.7	+10.5
Weeks Claimed	244,216	251,475	207,462	- 2.9	+17.7	+13.5
Gross Sales /3	12,873,981,081	10,531,587,941	10,693,547,709	+22.2	+20.4	+20.8
Sales, Use Tax Coll. /3	216,919,782	195,089,765	191,570,621	+11.2	+13.2	+16.0
New Incorporations /4	4,494	4,060	3,661	+10.7	+22.8	+11.8
Total U.C. Payments	10,041,150	9,992,932	7,562,206	+ 0.5	+32.8	+27.8

1/ 1972=100. This index has been seasonally adjusted.

2/ Mining, Communication, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

3/ Source: Florida Department of Revenue. Remitted in designated month for preceding month. Monthly totals for gross sales are neither complete nor strictly comparable from month to month due to the variation in the number of firms reporting this item.

4/ Office of the Secretary of State

* Revised

STATE OF FLORIDA
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
TALLAHASSEE 32304
OFFICIAL BUSINESS
RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED
FIRST CLASS MAIL

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

Labor Market Information

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FLORIDA
Employment Statistics
Department of Labor and Employment Security
Division of Employment Security

July 1980 LABOR MARKET INDICATORS (12-month Averages) Letter No. 385

State of Florida	Year Ending May 1980	Year Ending May 1979	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	3,847,300	3,788,400	+ 1.6
Employment	3,628,900	3,545,500	+ 2.4
Unemployment	218,400	242,900	- 10.1
Unemployment Rate	5.7	6.4	xxx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	3,453,000	3,268,100	+ 5.7
Unemployment Compensation			
Initial Claims	29,900	28,000	+ 6.8
Insured Unemployment	57,800	51,700	+ 11.8

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS: Florida's civilian labor force and the number of persons employed both increased from the year ending May 1979 to the year ending May 1980. However, the rate of growth, based on 12-month averages, has been steadily decreasing since the first of the year. The number of persons unemployed declined 10.1 percent between the years ending May 1979 and May 1980, and the unemployment rate dropped 0.7 percentage point.

Unemployment compensation 12-month average data for Florida (initial claims and insured unemployed) rose for the sixth month in a row. This indicates that more persons filed new claims for unemployment compensation benefits and more persons were remaining in the unemployment compensation program for the year ending May 1980.

THE NATION: Unemployment rose sharply for the second straight month and employment continued to decline in May 1980. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 7.8 percent, up from 7.0 percent in April and 6.2 percent in March. This is the highest rate since November 1976.

The number of persons unemployed increased by 900,000 to 8.2 million. Most of this increase is attributable to layoffs and job terminations. The teenage rate jumped to 19.2 percent, up 3 full percentage points. Joblessness among adult men has been climbing at a faster rate than that for adult women in recent months, and May marked the first time in 2 decades that the rate for men has been as high as that for women (6.6 percent). Markedly higher rates in May than April were noted for whites (6.2 percent to 6.9 percent), blacks (12.6 percent to 13.9 percent) and full-time workers (6.6 percent to 7.5 percent).

As in April, over-the-month unemployment rate increases were especially large among workers in both the construction (15.1 percent to 17.5 percent) and manufacturing (7.9 percent to 9.9 percent) industries, with construction up 2.4 percentage points to 17.5 percent and manufacturing up 2.0 percentage points to 9.9 percent. The rate for blue collar workers also rose sharply, from 9.7 percent to 11.3 percent.

CPS DATA* FOR
FLORIDA

MAY 1980

Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
3,907,700	3,701,200	206,500	5.3

*These data are primarily for use in allocation of money under various federal programs, including CETA. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT DECLINES: For the second consecutive month, Florida's nonagricultural wage and salary employment registered a substantial monthly decline. The May total of 3,518,100 jobs was 19,900 fewer than April, but was 158,900 jobs above the May 1979 level. Although there were employment declines of 0.6 and 0.3 percent during May and April, it must be noted that many of these job losses were expected because employment in March was at an all time record high, and March is also a peak employment period for many of Florida's seasonal industries. Among the eight major industry categories, all industries experienced employment reductions in May except for government, mining, and finance, insurance and real estate.

Employment in Florida's manufacturing establishments declined by the largest monthly amount since October 1974, as 8,200 jobs were lost in May. The most discouraging of these losses was a 4,200 drop among the previously steadily growing durable goods manufacturing industries. Employment in all industry components in the durable goods sector declined with the producers of transportation equipment (specifically airplane and boat manufacturers) experiencing the largest decrease at 1,400. Since February 1980, the durable goods industries have lost over 7,300 jobs. The nondurable goods industries also experienced a decrease in jobs over the month, but because many of the components in this sector are more seasonal in nature, the 4,000 decrease is a much less significant monthly decline. Paper and allied products and printing and publishing, which gained 300 and 200 jobs respectively, were the only manufacturing industries showing increases in employment during May.

In construction, there were fewer jobs during May, as the preliminary data indicated a decline of 200 (0.1 percent) since April and 2,900 (1.1 percent) since March. Although construction is up 14.4 percent since May 1979, employment in this industry has seesawed during the first part of this year, thus allowing for zero net growth in construction during 1980. The heavy construction employers (road, highway and bridge builders) were the only segment of the construction industry to add workers from April to May.

In the wholesale and retail trade industries, losses outnumbered gains as 4,500 jobs (0.5 percent) were terminated in May. All of this monthly decline occurred in the retail trade industry, while wholesale trade remained stable. A 3,200 (1.3 percent) employment drop in Florida's highly seasonal eating and drinking establishments accounted for the majority of the monthly decrease in retail jobs. General merchandise stores, apparel and accessory stores, and automotive dealers and service stations also contributed to the monthly losses in retail trade; however, declines in employment among these industries have been less seasonal in nature because they have been maintaining a downward trend in employment throughout 1980.

Falling from its record high employment level set in April, services experienced a monthly drop of 9,900 (1.2 percent). The hotels and other lodging places industry, which has started its annual seasonal decline, lost 6,900 jobs (6.2 percent) in May. Although hotels and other lodging places is one of Florida's most seasonal industries and has some of the biggest employment fluctuations throughout the year, this industry has continued to maintain one of the highest annual growth rates of all the published industries.

Finance, insurance and real estate employment increased 300 (0.1 percent) in May following its previous gain of 700 (0.3 percent) in April. Banking had the largest monthly increase, up 800. Although finance, insurance and real estate, as in the previous two years, is still increasing during most months of the year, the average monthly increase in jobs declined from over 1,300 per month in 1978 to under 1,100 per month in 1979, and to slightly more than 400 jobs per month in 1980. Despite a decline in the growth trend, employment in the finance, insurance and real estate industry has increased by 10,600 (4.6 percent) since May 1979.

Total government employment increased 3,400 in May with a 2,200 rise in state government accounting for most of this increase. The federal government continued to boost its employment by adding additional Census workers to its payroll during the month. Since May 1979, state government has shown the biggest employment increase with a 6.0 percent annual gain, while local government has shown the smallest growth, only 0.3 percent in the same twelve months.

LABOR MARKET TRENDS
A Labor Market Information Publication
by the Florida Department of Labor and
Employment Security
Division of Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $13,347.12, or $.39 per copy, including postage, to provide current state labor market data and an analysis of changes in the state economy as required under the terms of the cooperative agreement between the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

HOURS AND EARNINGS: An increase in average hourly earnings combined with a longer scheduled workweek caused the average weekly earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers t increase $3.05 (1.3 percent) from the April 1980 figure to the May level of $235.11. The on manufacturing industries with lower average weekly earnings this month were primary metals (decreasing the most at 6.3 percent), furniture and fixtures, tobacco manufactures, and print. and publishing. The average for all manufacturing hourly earnings rose a mere $.04 per hour (0.7 percent) in May, while average weekly hours advanced only 0.3 of an hour per week or 0.8 percent. This increase in average weekly hours is primarily due to the laying off of lower-paid employees over the past several months, thus causing a longer scheduled workweek for the remaining production workers. Although the majority of the manufacturing industry components had increases in average hourly earnings, no single industry advanced its earnings more than $.13 per hour. Among those industries with declining average hourly earnings there were no losses greater than $.19 per hour. Since May 1979, the production workers employed in preserving fruits and vegetables have enjoyed the greatest increase in average hourly earnings at 14.1 percent. The average weekly hours in both the durable and nondurable goods industries advanced 0.4 and 0.2 of an hour per week respectively, but despite these increases each of these manufacturing sectors is still working a shorter workweek than in May 1979. Fabricated metal products had the largest increase in average weekly hours at 1.6 hours while the primary metal industries took the biggest drop (1.4 hours per week).

The communication, excluding U.S. postal service, and the electric, gas and sanitary services industries were the only published nonmanufacturing industries to have any increase in average weekly earnings during May. A decline in average weekly hours among the nonmetallic minerals except fuels, phosphate rock, and banking industries was the main reason for those industries having lower average weekly earnings in May. All of the published nonmanufacturing industries, except banking, are averaging fewer weekly hours than they were twelve months ago. Communication workers are the only production workers averaging a lower hourly wage than they did in May 1979.

Spendable Earnings

Spendable earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers are as follows:

	May 1980	April 1980	May 1980
Gross Weekly Earnings	$235.41	$232.06*	$219.37
Spendable Earnings For:			
Workers with no dependents	189.04	186.70*	177.60
Married workers with three dependents filing joint returns	206.64	204.09*	194.40

NOTE: These figures reflect estimated tax liabilities rather than the amounts actually withheld from paychecks.

*Revised

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES /1
FLORIDA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	May 1980	April* 1980	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980*	May 1979	May 1980	April 1980*	May 1979
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	$235.41	$232.06	$219.37	39.9	39.6	40.7	$5.90	$5.86	$5.39
Durable Goods	247.23	243.18	230.01	40.2	39.8	41.0	6.15	6.11	5.61
Lumber & Wood Prod.	187.04	186.95	184.07	35.9	36.3	39.5	5.21	5.15	4.66
Furniture & Fixtures	190.00	199.75	171.65	40.0	41.1	39.1	4.75	4.86	4.39
Stone, Clay & Glass	267.41	260.10	251.42	43.2	42.5	43.2	6.19	6.12	5.82
Primary Metal Ind.	244.18	260.57	235.94	42.1	43.5	40.4	5.80	5.99	5.84
Fabricated Metal	250.66	236.61	216.28	41.5	39.9	40.2	6.04	5.93	5.38
Machinery, except Electrical	217.99	217.25	228.00	37.2	37.2	40.0	5.86	5.84	5.70
Electric and Electronic Equipment	252.35	251.51	227.69	40.9	40.5	41.1	6.17	6.21	5.54
Transportation Equip.	309.67	301.55	290.76	40.8	40.1	42.2	7.59	7.52	6.89
Instruments & Related Products	221.96	215.33	196.65	41.8	40.4	41.4	5.31	5.33	4.75
Nondurable Goods	221.76	218.67	204.40	39.6	39.4	40.0	5.60	5.55	5.11
Food & Kindred Prods.	218.02	216.14	195.42	40.3	40.1	39.8	5.41	5.39	4.91
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	211.93	200.10	179.26	42.9	41.6	41.4	4.94	4.81	4.33
Tobacco Manufactures	159.78	162.69	147.26	36.9	37.4	37.0	4.33	4.35	3.98
Apparel and other Textiles	142.42	141.99	137.25	36.8	36.5	37.5	3.87	3.89	3.66
Paper & Allied Prods.	363.70	358.22	329.57	44.3	43.9	44.9	8.21	8.16	7.34
Printing & Publishing	233.24	233.36	216.23	36.5	37.1	36.9	6.39	6.29	5.86
Chemicals and Allied Products	308.90	298.80	283.29	42.2	41.5	42.6	7.32	7.20	6.65
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	299.46	303.44	268.14	48.3	49.1	49.2	6.20	6.18	5.45
Phosphate Rock	311.47	318.69	290.11	41.2	43.3	43.3	7.56	7.36	6.70
COMMUNICATION	296.74	296.60	315.75	40.1	39.6	42.1	7.40	7.49	7.50
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	350.28	337.74	327.75	41.8	40.4	42.4	8.38	8.36	7.73
BANKING	160.63	164.27	148.61	38.8	39.3	38.4	4.14	4.18	3.87

1/ These average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect changes in premium pay for overtime and late shift work as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates. Estimates are for all full-time production and related workers who are employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The estimated number of production workers for May 1980 was 318,223 for manufacturing; 7,166 for nonmetallic mining and quarrying; 11,268 for communication; 21,194 for electric, gas and sanitary services and 44,643 for banking.

* Revised

LABOR TURNOVER: In order to give the reader a better feel for the national economic slowdown and its effect on labor turnover in Florida, two tables have been prepared. Table I compares the labor turnover rates of Florida with the nation for January 1979 and January 1980. This comparison includes the two major divisions of manufacturing and the largest industry in each division. Employment figures are shown for information purposes. That Florida and the nation were already beginning to show the tell-tale evidence of a slumping economy was apparent in a paralleled decline of new hires and quits, combined with increased layoffs. The further deterioration of the economic situation in Florida, using the same industries, is outlined in Table II. The monthly downturn was so gradual that it was scarcely noticeable until the yearly comparison was added. Two items that stood out were the drop in the new hire rate from 5.2 to 3.5 and the increase in the layoff rate from 0.7 to 1.4. Recalls held steady as a result of a rise in durable goods from 0.3 to 0.5 and a drop in nondurable goods from 0.6 to 0.3. Layoffs doubled in both segments. The uncertainties of the first quarter have passed; the turnover picture sharpened considerably as belt-tightening began in earnest by employers, and workers' confidence in finding new or different employment ebbed.

There were few exceptions to the general downward trend in the durable goods industries. In the yearly comparison, new hires in durables declined in all segments. The most significant increases in recalls were in lumber and wood products (from 0.4 to 1.1) and transportation equipment (from 0.4 to 0.9). Unexpected increases in quits were found in furniture and fixtures from 3.3 to 4.4 and machinery and electrical from 3.3 to 3.7. Layoffs were up without exception; the least increase was in transportation equipment of 0.1 and the lowest rate was in electrical and electronic equipment of 0.5. The other industry with a rate below 1.0 was instruments and related products with 0.6. The monthly comparison followed essentially the same pattern. Transportation equipment monthly new hires alone held steady at 2.3. Recalls in lumber and wood products from April to May gained 0.2 to 1.1. The most notable monthly increase in quits was in furniture and fixtures from 3.7 to 4.4. The largest monthly drop in layoffs was in transportation equipment from 4.6 to 1.1.

The downward trend in the nondurable goods industry rates was definitely established this month. New hires were down from 1979 in every industry except printing and publishing, which achieved a 0.9 increase. Recalls rose over the year in paper and allied products from 0.2 to 0.7 and in apparel and other textile products from 0.3 to 0.5. Compared with April 1980, new hires in paper and allied products jumped from 1.0 to 1.8. Quits in apparel and other textile products moved against the monthly trend by going from 2.6 to 3.5. Layoffs went up from 1.3 in April to 3.6 in apparel and other textile products and held even at 0.2 in chemicals and allied products.

BUSINESS INDICATORS: In May, the Florida Business Indicators' seasonally adjusted index of total nonagricultural employment remained unchanged from the previous month. Among the major categories, the index for all manufacturing declined by 2 percent during the month, while the nonmanufacturing employment index improved slightly, up 0.3 percent.

All of the manufacturing component indexes declined in May. Food and kindred products showed the biggest decrease, with an employment index drop of 3.4 percent. The discouraging declines in these indexes during May are the largest since November 1974. Despite these monthly reductions in the manufacturing indexes, all published components, except other durable goods, are still above their May 1979 index levels.

Under the nonmanufacturing category, index levels for construction, transportation and services all fell slightly, while the other nonmanufacturing index levels rose from April to May. The drop in the construction index was the fourth consecutive monthly loss for this industry, which has decreased 2.5 percent since January. As in previous months, nearly all of the nonmanufacturing indexes, except personal services, are above year-ago levels, with the construction industry continuing to have the greatest annual increase of all the employment indexes.

Table I

FLORIDA VS. NATIONWIDE MANUFACTURING TURNOVER RATES---HOW WE COMPARE

January 1979 Industry	*EMPLOYMENT		ACCESSIONS		NEW HIRES		RECALLS		SEPARATIONS		QUITS		LAYOFFS	
	FLA	US	FLA	US	FLA	US	FLA	US	FLA	US	FLA	US	FLA	US
Manufacturing	433	20602	6.1	4.0	5.1	2.8	0.8	0.9	5.2	3.8	3.3	1.8	0.8	1.1
Durable Goods	240	12465	5.6	3.7	4.9	2.7	0.5	0.7	4.9	3.5	3.0	1.6	0.8	0.9
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	56.7	2023.1	3.6	3.6	3.2	2.5	0.1	0.6	2.8	3.2	1.8	1.4	0.2	0.7
Nondurable Goods	193	8137	6.9	4.3	5.4	3.0	1.3	1.1	5.5	4.3	3.6	2.1	0.8	1.3
Food and Kindred Products	52.2	1654.2	10.6	5.2	7.7	3.4	2.3	1.5	8.1	5.8	5.5	2.6	1.2	2.3
January 1980														
Manufacturing	450	20699	5.4	3.8	4.5	2.4	0.8	1.1	5.0	4.1	3.0	1.6	0.9	1.6
Durable Goods	251	12525	5.2	3.5	4.3	2.1	0.7	1.0	4.9	3.9	2.6	1.4	1.0	1.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	62.1	2144.5	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.1	0.1	0.5	3.2	3.4	1.7	1.4	0.8	1.0
Nondurable Goods	199	8174	6.0	4.2	4.9	2.8	1.0	1.2	5.3	4.3	3.5	2.0	0.9	1.5
Food and Kindred Products	53.8	1650.5	9.7	4.8	7.3	2.9	2.3	1.6	7.0	5.9	5.3	2.4	0.5	2.6

* In Thousands

Table II

FLORIDA TURNOVER RATES
January, March and May* 1980

	Manufacturing			Durable Goods			Elect. & Electr. Eq.			Nondurable Goods			Food & Kindred Products		
	Jan.	Mar.	May	Jan.	Mar.	May	Jan.	Mar.	May	Jan.	Mar.	May	Jan.	Mar.	May
Accessions	5.4	5.0	4.0	5.2	4.8	3.8	3.1	3.8	3.0	6.0	5.1	4.3	9.7	6.9	4.8
New Hires	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	3.1	2.7	3.0	2.4	4.9	4.6	3.9	7.3	6.3	4.3
Recalls	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.3	2.3	0.6	0.4
Separations	5.0	5.4	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.9	3.2	3.0	3.2	5.3	6.0	6.1	7.0	11.9	9.0
Quits	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	3.5	3.4	3.2	5.3	4.8	4.1
Layoffs	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.6	1.9	0.5	5.2	3.2
Employment**	450	452	439	251	253	246	62.1	62.5	62.5	199	199	193	53.8	52.5	49.7

*Preliminary
**In Thousands

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING /1
FLORIDA
(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATE									SEPARATION RATE								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRE			RECALL			TOTAL			QUIT			LAYOFF		
	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979	May 1980	Apr. 1980	May 1979
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	4.0	*4.6	5.7	3.5	*3.9	5.2	0.4	*0.6	0.4	5.5	*6.3	5.4	2.9	*3.0	3.6	1.5	*2.1	0.7
Durable Goods	3.8	4.5	5.8	3.1	3.7	5.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	4.9	6.0	4.9	2.7	2.9	3.2	1.0	1.7	0.5
Lumber & Wood Prods.	6.6	6.6	9.7	5.4	6.2	9.3	1.1	0.2	0.4	8.5	9.0	8.4	5.3	5.2	6.7	1.5	1.3	0.3
Furniture & Fixtures	3.0	3.7	4.8	2.7	3.5	4.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	7.1	6.3	5.3	4.4	3.7	3.3	1.7	1.1	0.9
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	4.1	4.7	5.5	3.7	4.1	5.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	5.3	5.6	4.4	2.9	3.3	3.0	1.2	0.6	0.1
Fabricated Metal	3.6	4.3	7.2	2.9	3.7	6.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	5.1	5.9	6.6	2.6	3.0	4.5	1.3	1.8	0.8
Machinery, except Elec.	4.7	5.4	6.0	4.4	5.1	5.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.1	5.4	4.4	3.7	3.9	3.3	1.0	0.6	0.2
Electrical & Electric Equipment	3.0	3.8	3.6	2.4	3.0	3.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	3.2	4.0	2.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	0.5	1.1	0.1
Transportation Equip.	3.3	4.2	6.0	2.3	2.3	5.4	0.9	1.7	0.4	3.8	8.4	4.8	1.6	2.1	2.5	1.1	4.6	1.0
Instruments & Related Products	3.4	5.8	6.9	2.9	5.1	6.3	**	0.1	0.3	4.9	5.1	5.3	2.6	2.7	3.2	0.6	0.4	0.2
Nondurable Goods	4.3	4.5	5.8	3.9	4.0	5.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	6.3	6.6	6.0	3.3	3.1	4.0	2.0	2.5	1.0
Food & Kindred Prods.	4.8	6.3	8.6	4.3	5.1	6.9	0.4	1.1	1.6	9.0	12.5	9.8	4.1	4.4	6.0	3.2	6.3	2.3
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	6.5	7.7	11.7	5.9	6.8	8.0	0.6	0.9	3.7	19.3	24.7	16.9	6.0	5.9	8.2	10.3	15.6	6.7
Apparel and Other Textiles	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.4	3.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	8.6	4.3	5.1	3.8	2.6	3.4	4.1	1.3	1.2
Paper & Allied Prods.	2.6	1.8	3.6	1.8	1.0	3.3	0.7	0.8	0.2	3.3	2.9	2.8	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.7	1.3	0.6
Printing & Publishing	5.1	5.1	4.2	4.9	5.0	4.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.5	4.9	4.4	3.4	3.5	3.3	0.4	0.3	0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.7	2.5	2.9	1.5	2.3	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.1	1.4	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.5	**	0.2	0.2	2.1	1.9	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	**	**	0.4

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. The rates are based on accessions and separations for the entire calendar month.

* Revised
** Rate less than 0.05%

STATE OF FLORIDA--BUSINESS INDICATORS

Business Indicators	May 1980	April 1980*	May 1979	Percent Change From April 1980	Percent Change From May 1979
Index of Employment: /1					
Total Nonag. Employment	140.0	140.0	133.9	0	+ 4.6
Manufacturing	124.4	127.0	123.9	- 2.0	+ 0.4
Durable Goods	131.7	134.4	131.5	- 2.0	+ 0.2
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	193.6	193.9	182.2	- 0.2	+11.4
Other Durable Goods	118.7	121.8	120.8	- 2.5	- 1.7
Nondurable Goods	116.0	118.6	115.3	- 2.2	+ 0.6
Food & Kindred Prod.	104.5	108.2	103.4	- 3.4	+ 1.1
Oth. Nondurable Goods	120.6	122.7	119.9	- 1.7	+ 0.6
Nonmanufacturing	142.5	142.1	135.5	+ 0.3	+ 5.2
Construction	117.1	117.6	102.3	- 0.4	+14.5
Transportation	125.2	125.9	119.7	- 0.6	+ 4.6
Wholesale/Retail Trade	146.4	145.4	138.3	+ 0.7	+ 5.9
Wholesale Trade	143.4	143.1	135.1	+ 0.2	+ 6.1
Retail Trade	147.2	146.0	139.2	+ 0.8	+ 5.7
Eat. & Drink. Places	184.9	181.3	170.4	+ 2.0	+ 8.5
Other Retail Trade	134.9	134.4	128.9	+ 0.4	+ 4.7
Services	155.4	155.8	147.7	- 0.3	+ 5.2
Hotels & Oth. Lod. Pla.	156.1	153.8	137.4	+ 1.5	+13.6
Personal Services	106.3	102.3	108.8	+ 3.9	- 2.3
Health Services	177.6	176.7	170.3	+ 0.5	+ 4.3
Other Services	149.2	151.9	144.3	- 1.8	+ 3.4
Government	140.7	139.8	137.8	+ 0.6	+ 2.1
Other Nonmfg. /2	139.9	139.3	134.0	- 0.4	+ 4.4
Unemployment Comp:					
Initial Claims	35,659	34,629	28,871	+ 3.0	+23.5
Weeks Claimed	243,006	244,216	206,180	- 0.5	+17.9
Gross Sales /3	$10,402,413,320	$12,873,981,081	$8,819,554,217	-19.2	+18.0
Sales, Use Tax Coll. /3	$ 198,503,297	$ 216,919,782	$ 173,737,286	- 8.5	+14.3
New Incorporations /4	4,577	4,494	4,105	+ 1.9	+11.5
Total U.C. Payments	$ 11,459,748	$ 10,041,150	$ 7,944,154	+14.1	+44.3

1/ 1972=100. This index has been seasonally adjusted.

2/ Mining, Communication, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

3/ Source: Florida Department of Revenue. Remitted in designated month for preceding month. Monthly totals for gross sales are neither complete nor strictly comparable from month to month due to the variation in the number of firms reporting this item.

4/ Office of the Secretary of State

* Revised

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	May 1980	April* 1980	May 1979	NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	3518.1	3538.0	3359.2	-19.9	- 0.6	+158.9	+ 4.7
MANUFACTURING	439.2	447.4	437.7	- 8.2	- 1.8	+ 1.5	+ 0.3
Durable Goods	246.2	250.4	245.9	- 4.2	- 1.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	21.6	22.1	22.0	- 0.5	- 2.3	- 0.4	- 1.8
Furniture & Fixtures	10.6	10.9	11.0	- 0.3	- 2.8	- 0.4	- 3.6
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	20.5	20.9	20.7	- 0.4	- 1.9	- 0.2	- 1.0
Primary Metal Industries	4.4	4.5	4.3	- 0.1	- 2.2	+ 0.1	+ 2.3
Fabricated Metal Products	30.1	30.8	31.7	- 0.7	- 2.3	- 1.6	- 5.0
Machinery, except Electrical	32.3	32.4	2[illegible].2	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 3.6	+10.6
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	62.5	62.6	58.9	- 0.1	- 0.2	+ 3.6	+ 6.1
Transportation Equipment	45.0	46.4	48.[illegible]	- 1.4	- 3.0	- 3.3	- 6.8
Instruments & Related Products	12.5	12.6	12.0	- 0.1	- 0.8	+ 0.5	+ 4.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	6.7	7.2	7.8	- 0.5	- 6.9	- 1.1	-14.1
Nondurable Goods	193.0	197.0	191.8	- 4.0	- 2.0	+ 1.2	+ 0.6
Food & Kindred Products	49.7	51.4	49.2	- 1.7	- 3.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.0
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	15.1	16.5	14.8	- 1.4	- 8.5	+ 0.3	+ 2.0
Tobacco Manufactures	2.4	2.4	2.5	0	0	- 0.1	- 4.0
Apparel & other Textile Products	35.6	37.2	34.8	- 1.6	- 4.3	+ 0.8	+ 2.3
Paper & Allied Products	15.9	15.6	16.4	+ 0.3	+ 1.9	- 0.5	- 3.0
Printing & Publishing	37.7	37.5	36.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	+ 1.6	+ 4.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	27.0	27.1	26.6	- 0.1	- 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
Other Nondurable Goods /2	24.7	25.8	26.2	- 1.1	- 4.3	- 1.5	- 5.7
MINING	10.2	10.1	9.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.3	+ 3.0
Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels	9.1	9.0	8.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.1	+ 0.3	+ 3.4
Phosphate Rock	5.7	5.6	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 1.8	+ 0.2	+ 3.6
CONSTRUCTION	266.2	266.4	232.7	- 0.2	- 0.1	+ 33.5	+14.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, EXC. U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	217.1	218.0	208.0	- 0.9	- 0.4	+ 9.1	+ 4.4
Transportation	124.1	125.4	118.7	- 1.3	- 1.0	+ 5.4	+ 4.5
Railroad Transportation	11.4	11.4	11.5	0	0	- 0.1	- 0.9
Local & Interurban Passenger Transport	7.3	7.4	7.0	- 0.1	- 1.4	+ 0.3	+ 4.3
Trucking & Warehousing	38.9	39.1	38.0	- 0.2	- 0.5	+ 0.9	+ 2.4
Transportation by Air	40.7	40.9	38.1	- 0.2	- 0.5	+ 2.6	+ 6.8
Communication exc. U.S. Postal Service	66.6	66.4	64.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.4	+ 3.7
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	26.4	26.2	25.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.8	+ 1.3	+ 5.2

(continued)

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	May 1980	April 1980	May 1979	NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	943.2	947.7	891.1	- 4.5	- 0.5	+52.1	+ 5.8
Wholesale Trade	200.7	200.7	189.1	0	0	+11.6	+ 6.1
Wholesale Trade Durable Goods	118.6	118.2	110.6	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	+ 8.0	+ 7.2
Wholesale Trade Nondurable Goods	82.1	82.5	78.5	- 0.4	- 0.5	+ 3.6	+ 4.6
Retail Trade	742.5	747.0	702.0	- 4.5	- 0.6	+40.5	+ 5.8
Building and Garden Supplies	32.4	32.5	31.5	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 0.9	+ 2.9
General Merchandise Stores	98.1	98.5	103.2	- 0.4	- 0.4	- 5.1	- 4.9
Food Stores	136.2	135.8	117.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.3	+18.5	+15.7
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	81.0	81.4	84.1	- 0.4	- 0.5	- 3.1	- 3.7
Apparel & Accessory Stores	38.4	38.9	39.9	- 0.5	- 1.3	- 1.5	- 3.8
Furniture & Home Furnishings	35.4	35.8	32.3	- 0.4	- 1.1	+ 3.1	+ 9.6
Eating & Drinking Places	234.1	237.3	215.8	- 3.2	- 1.3	+18.3	+ 8.5
Miscellaneous Retail	86.9	86.8	77.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.1	+ 9.4	+12.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	241.2	240.9	230.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.1	+10.6	+ 4.6
Banking	55.1	54.3	50.8	+ 0.8	+ 1.5	+ 4.3	+ 8.5
Credit Agencies other than Banks	35.8	35.8	33.5	0	0	+ 2.3	+ 6.9
Insurance Carriers	42.2	42.0	42.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	- 0.3	- 0.7
SERVICES /3	775.6	785.5	736.6	- 9.9	- 1.3	+39.0	+ 5.3
Hotels & other Lodging Places	103.7	110.6	90.8	- 6.9	- 6.2	+12.9	+14.2
Personal Services	42.5	43.0	43.5	- 0.5	- 1.2	- 1.0	- 2.3
Health Services	192.0	191.2	184.1	+ 0.8	+ 0.4	+ 7.9	+ 4.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	625.4	622.0	612.6	+ 3.4	+ 0.5	+12.8	+ 2.1
Total Federal Government	90.3	89.9	86.1	+ 0.4	+ 0.4	+ 4.2	+ 4.9
Total State Government	127.4	125.2	120.2	+ 2.2	+ 1.8	+ 7.2	+ 6.0
Total Local Government	407.7	406.9	406.3	+ 0.8	+ 0.2	+ 1.4	+ 0.3

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salaried workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month, with the exception of federal employment for the Department of Defense, which is on an end-of-month basis. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic workers and military personnel of the armed forces are excluded. All data are adjusted to first quarter 1979 benchmark levels.

2/ Includes textile mill products, petroleum and coal products, rubber and plastics products not elsewhere classified, and leather and leather products.

3/ Includes a miscellaneous group of agricultural service establishments and establishments not elsewhere classified.

* Revised

9/9/80

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FLORIDA

Employment Statistics

Department of Labor and Employment Security
Division of Employment Security

August 1980 — Letter No. 386

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS
(12-month Averages)

State of Florida	Year Ending June 1980	Year Ending June 1979	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	3,852,200	3,799,000	+ 1.4
Employment	3,631,500	3,558,100	+ 2.1
Unemployment	220,700	240,900	- 8.4
Unemployment Rate	5.7	6.3	xxx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	3,465,900	3,283,900	+ 5.5
Unemployment Compensation			
Initial Claims	30,400	28,200	+ 7.8
Insured Unemployment	59,100	51,500	+14.8

GROWTH OF FLORIDA'S ECONOMY SLOWS: Although Florida's civilian labor force and total employment both increased from the year ending June 1979 to the year ending June 1980, the rate of growth, based on 12-month averages, is continuing the decline which began the first of 1980. Total unemployment declined from the year ending June 1979 to the year ending June 1980, but the rate of decline has slowed for the fourth consecutive month.

This trend is also reflected in the 12-month averages for nonagricultural wage and salary employment, which increased from the year ending June 1979 to the year ending June 1980. Although the rate of growth continues to be higher than for total employment, the rate of growth has declined since the first of the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION RISES: Both initial claims (the number of persons filing new claims for unemployment compensation) and insured unemployment (the number of weeks of benefits claimed) rose from the year end June 1979 to the year ending June 1980. Based on 12-month averages, the rate of growth has been increasing since December 1979. This increase in unemployment compensation and the slowdown in the labor force growth rate discussed above both reflect adverse national recessionary factors affecting Florida's economy.

THE NATION: Following extraordinarily large increases in both April and May, the nation's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate held almost steady at 7.7 percent in June. The number of persons unemployed, 8.0 million, also remained near its May level. Total employment, as measured by the monthly survey of households, dropped by 450,000 over the month to a level of 96.5 million. This represents a decline of 1.4 million since February; current employment is at about the same level which prevailed a year ago.

Jobless rates for most workers showed little change over the month. Accordingly, rates for adult men (6.7 percent), adult women (6.5 percent), teenagers (18.5 percent), whites (6.8 percent), black and other workers (13.6 percent), and Hispanics (10.2 percent) remained close to the May rates. While the number of persons on layoff, as well as those whose jobs had been terminated, continued to rise in June, a decline occurred in the number of unemployed who were reentrants into the labor force or who left their jobs voluntarily.

CPS DATA* FOR FLORIDA	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
JUNE 1980	3,985,000	3,721,900	263,100	6.6

*These data are primarily for use in allocation of money under various federal programs, including CETA. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

FLORIDA'S NONFARM EMPLOYMENT DROPS FOR THIRD CONSECUTIVE MONTH: Florida's nonagricultural wage and salary employment declined 15,100 (0.4 percent) over the month. This reflects a drop in employment of 0.8 percent during the second quarter of 1980. Employment rose 138,900 (4.1 percent) over the year to the June 1980 level of 3,519,200. Three of the eight major industry divisions--construction, transportation and public utilities, and finance, insurance and real estate--showed increases over the previous month's employment. Manufacturing is the only industry division which did not gain employment since June of last year.

Employment in manufacturing declined by 5,100 (1.2 percent) from May to June, most of which occurred in the durable goods industries. Electrical and electronic equipment was the only industry segment to increase employment over the month; this industry has experienced considerable growth over the past few years. All categories in the nondurable goods industries showed minor drops except apparel and other textile products and other nondurable goods, both of which increased slightly over the month. The nondurable goods industries have increased 1,800 (0.9 percent) since June 1979; the durable goods industries decreased 1,900 (0.8 percent) during the same period.

An increase of 3,500 jobs occurred in the transportation and public utilities industries from May to June 1980. Transportation employment went up by 2,600--an increase of 2.1 percent over May. The construction industry showed the healthiest rate of growth over the past year with a 24,800 (10.1 percent) increase from June 1979; employment jumped 3,300 (1.2 percent) from May to June 1980. In the wholesale and retail trade industries there was a decrease of 10,900 jobs (1.2 percent) over the month, mostly in retail trade segments. Employment in all categories except building and garden supply stores and miscellaneous retail stores declined. Eating and drinking places continued to have large seasonal drops, but showed a 13,200 (6.1 percent) increase over June 1979. The wholesale and retail trade industry showed an increase of 43,600 (4.9 percent) over June 1979.

The finance, insurance and real estate industry has increased steadily in employment since the beginning of the year. This trend continued in June with a 2,200 jump from May and a healthy 9,900 (4.2 percent) gain over June 1979.

In the services industries, employment dropped by 4,100 to 775,500 from May to June, but is still showing an increase of 37,900 since June 1979. Health services showed an increase of 1,200 jobs which was offset by a decrease of the same number in personal services. The services industries showed a gain of 1.5 percent over the December employment of 742,800.

Government employment decreased by 3,900 since May. While both federal and state government employment increased, local government employment lost 5,600 jobs due to summer layoffs of noninstructional personnel from local school boards.

During the first six months of 1980, nonagricultural employment increased by 15,700 (almost 0.5 percent). There was a steady rise to a record high in March and then a seasonal decline to the present figure of 3,519,200. Manufacturing, transportation and public utilities, and wholesale and retail trade showed decreases in employment while the construction; finance, insurance and real estate; and services industries showed increases. Mining remained stable over this period.

FLORIDA--FUN IN THE SUN: More than thirty-five million visitors came to Florida in 1979, and they spent nearly $16 billion. Approximately 1.5 million of these visitors came from overseas, spending around $1.4 billion. In a year than could have been catastrophic, these figures for the total number of visitors not only represent significant increases over 1978, but they also strengthened Florida's claim of being the leading tourist destination in the United States.

LABOR MARKET TRENDS
A Labor Market Information Publication
by the Florida Department of Labor and
Employment Security
Division of Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $13,347.12, or $.39 per copy, including postage, to provide current state labor market data and an analysis of changes in the state economy as required under the terms of the cooperative agreement between the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

What exactly is tourism? The dictionary defines a tourist as "a person traveling for pleasure." A more practical interpretation is that a tourist is somebody away from home for an extended period of time. However, nonresidents taking part in local economic activities in a manner similar to local residents (such as students from out of state) are not considered to be tourists. "Away from home" is usually defined in terms of a mileage requirement such as 50 or 100 miles, but can also be defined as out of state (excluding Georgia and Alabama residents traveling less than 100 miles). An "extended period of time" usually means in excess of twenty-four hours.

Since the distinction between traveling for pleasure and for business is often not clear, Florida tourism statistics also include those visiting the state on business or attending conventions. This is because the economic impact of persons attending a convention differs little from the impact of vacationers.

Tourism is not a separate industry, but includes those parts of every Florida industry that sell to tourists. Thus, certain industries are more dependent on tourist sales than are others. Since 1976, the most important item purchased by tourists in Florida has been food, followed by lodging, transportation and entertainment. One of every three tourist dollars goes for food and one of every four goes for lodging. Transportation and entertainment each account for 14 percent of the total, as does a miscellaneous category that includes gifts. The primary economic impact of tourism is felt in the hotel, restaurant, transportation and entertainment industries. Also affected by tourism are the "supplying" industries--those that provide goods and services to hotels and other major tourist industries. So when tourism is up, the economic benefits trickle down to other industries.

Another aspect of tourism is the increase in payrolls when tourism is high. More employees means that there are more dollars being spent on consumer goods and services--and thus further increases in income in the consumer goods industry and its suppliers. This multiplier effect spills over to almost every segment of the economy.

The benefits Florida derives from tourism are substantial. One of eight jobs estimated to be directly the result of tourism, and indirect employment in the supplying industries magnifies its importance. Tourists also contribute approximately 18 percent of state consumption taxes, primarily through the general sales tax. However, the effect of seasonality in tourist demand on Florida's employment is substantial, causing unemployment to rise during off-season months.

The impact of tourists from other countries is growing as the number of international tourists increases. There has been nearly a 200 percent increase in the number of overseas visitors within the last 5 to 6 years. These tourists are attracted both by a decline in the value of the U. S. dollar and by relatively inexpensive airline flights. Once here, these international tourists find bilingual and multilingual guides at most of the larger attractions, as well as brochures and signs in more than one language.

Since the mid-seventies, the Florida Division of Tourism has been promoting international tourism for Florida, and has been sponsoring or cosponsoring European marketing trips for Florida representatives to meet with European travel agents and wholesalers. Private firms, representing airlines and attractions, have enthusiastically assisted the State in its international tourism promotions.

Looking ahead, the tourism industry in Florida is expected to grow and prosper in the coming years. Florida's tourism leaders are among the most sophisticated and business-wise of any in the entire industry, and their confidence in the future is firmly based on a strong foundation of research and good business sense. Several of the major tourist attractions in Florida have undertaken or have recently completed major expansion plans. Several airlines have instituted new service to Florida during the last year, and airlines with existing service to the state have increased the number of routes and flights to keep pace with increased travel demands.

Tourism officials have also carefully studied potential problem areas: gasoline shortages, escalating gasoline prices, recession, and the possibility that a stronger dollar might adversely affect international tourism. But they feel that, barring any catastrophic economic, political or social happening, the tourism industry will be able to cope with and prosper through any problems that might present themselves.

Source material for this article came from the following articles which appeared in Business and Economic Dimensions, Volume 16 No. 2, 1980, published by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research, University of Florida.

Gilbert, Edward N., "Today and Tomorrow...Florida's Tourism is Better Than Ever."

Schultz, Ronald R. and William B. Stronge, "Social and Economic Effects of Tourism in Florida."

Schultz, Ronald R. and William B. Stronge, "Benefits and 'Disbenefits'--Tourism's Impact is not all Positive"

Pierce, Ann C., "Attracting the Foreign Tourist."

HOURS AND EARNINGS: With both the average weekly hours and the average hourly earnings experiencing only minimal increases in June, the average weekly earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers rose slightly to $238.98. This average weekly pay represents a $5.56 (2.4 percent) increase over May 1980 and a $17.98 (8.1 percent) increase over June 1979. From January to June 1980, there was a 3.2 percent increase in average weekly earnings, the same percentage increase that occurred during the first six months in 1979. Although there was a decrease in average weekly hours over the six-month period, average hourly earning rose at a greater rate than in 1979. All manufacturing industries excluding machinery, except electrical, and preserved fruits and vegetables had higher average weekly earnings than in June of last year. Instruments and related products and tobacco manufacturers made the largest annual gains in weekly earnings, 18.1 percent. Among the durable goods manufacturing, all industries except furniture and fixtures; stone, clay and glass products; and fabricated metal products had higher weekly earnings last month. A rise in average hourly earnings among all durable goods manufacturing except for stone, clay and glass products was the primary reason for the greater weekly earnings. In nondurable goods manufacturing, all industries except printing and publishing and chemicals and allied products had higher average weekly earnings than in the previous month. Once again, an increase in average hourly earnings was the main cause for the rise in average weekly earnings. Since June 1979, the nondurable goods producers have been able to increase their workweek in almost every industry category, while the durable goods manufacturers have maintained a trend of fewer average weekly hours.

In the nonmanufacturing industries, only electric, gas and sanitary services had lower average weekly earnings than the previous month. The largest monthly increase was in phosphate rock mining, which had an increase of $28.27, or 9.0 percent. Average weekly earnings and average hourly earnings in all nonmanufacturing industries increased over last year, but only phosphate rock mining and banking have had greater average weekly hours.

SPENDABLE EARNINGS

Spendable earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers are as follows:

	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979
Gross Weekly earnings	$238.98	$233.42*	$221.00
Spendable Earnings for:			
Workers with no dependents	$191.53	$187.65*	$178.79
Married workers with three dependents filing joint returns	$209.34	$205.12*	$195.67

NOTE: These figures reflect tax liabilities rather than the amounts actually withheld from paychecks.

*Revised

LABOR MARKET TRENDS

A Labor Market Information Publication
by the Florida Department of Labor and
Employment Security
Division of Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $13,347.12, or $.39 per copy, including postage, to provide current state labor market data and an analysis of changes in the state economy as required under the terms of the cooperative agreement between the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING
AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES 1/
FLORIDA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	June 1980	May 1980*	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980*	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980*	June 1979
ALL MANUFACTURING 1/	$238.98	$233.42	$221.00	40.3	39.9	40.7	$5.93	$5.85	$5.43
Durable Goods	253.53	247.23	231.54	40.5	40.2	41.2	6.26	6.15	5.62
Lumber & Wood Prod.	197.53	187.67	182.60	37.2	36.3	38.2	5.31	5.17	4.78
Furniture & Fixtures	188.86	192.56	174.41	38.7	40.2	38.5	4.88	4.79	4.53
Stone, Clay & Glass	264.55	268.14	255.43	43.8	43.6	44.5	6.04	6.15	5.74
Primary Metal Ind.	262.65	247.93	233.86	42.5	42.6	41.1	6.18	5.82	5.69
Fabricated Metal	244.61	245.40	225.64	40.7	40.9	41.1	6.01	6.00	5.49
Machinery, except Electrical	266.19	217.78	235.82	36.6	37.1	40.8	6.18	5.87	5.78
Electric and Electronic Equipment	261.66	251.94	226.03	42.0	40.9	40.8	6.23	6.16	5.54
Transportation Equip.	318.16	309.32	289.76	41.0	40.7	42.8	7.76	7.60	6.77
Instruments & Related Products	229.15	223.21	193.99	42.2	41.8	41.1	5.43	5.34	4.72
Nondurable Goods	222.56	217.01	207.08	40.1	39.6	39.9	5.55	5.48	5.19
Food & Kindred Prods.	220.38	209.20	200.09	42.3	41.1	39.7	5.21	5.09	5.04
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	196.22	189.00	198.31	44.8	45.0	43.3	4.38	4.20	4.58
Tobacco Manufactures	169.79	158.98	143.75	37.9	36.8	36.3	4.48	4.32	3.96
Apparel and other Textiles	148.54	141.68	135.06	37.7	36.8	36.8	3.94	3.85	3.67
Paper & Allied Prods.	362.32	352.96	337.44	43.6	43.9	44.4	8.31	8.04	7.60
Printing & Publishing	232.21	235.15	214.48	36.8	36.8	36.6	6.31	6.39	5.86
Chemicals and Allied Products	303.32	303.88	293.86	41.4	41.4	43.6	7.38	7.34	6.74
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	314.87	301.22	284.26	49.9	48.9	50.4	6.31	6.16	5.64
Phosphate Rock	342.76	314.39	313.46	45.1	42.2	44.4	7.60	7.45	7.06
COMMUNICATION	314.80	314.28	299.21	40.0	40.5	41.1	7.87	7.76	7.78
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	351.11	351.95	324.28	42.1	42.2	42.5	8.34	8.34	7.63
BANKING	174.25	162.57	149.31	41.0	38.8	37.8	4.25	4.19	3.95

1/ These average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect changes in premium pay for overtime and late shift work as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates. Estimates are for all full-time production and related workers who are employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The estimated number of production workers for June was 317,639 for manufacturing; 7,032 for nonmetallic mining and quarrying; 52,530 for communication; 21,547 for electric, gas and sanitary services and 44,805 for banking.

* Revised

BUSINESS INDICATORS: The seasonally-adjusted index of total nonagricultural employment declined less than one percent from May to June 1980. The indexes of employment for all major industry divisions declined during this time period.

A comparison of the indexes for the manufacturing segments indicate that durable goods declined 1.5 percent over the month, while nondurable goods increased by 0.1 percent. A 2.1 percent increase in the food and kindred products segment contributed to the increase in nondurable goods. The index for total manufacturing employment remained unchanged from June 1979 to June 1980. Over the year, the durable goods index declined 0.7 percent while the nondurable goods index rose 1.0 percent.

The indexes of employment for the various nonmanufacturing industries and industry segments generally declined from May to June 1980. The major exception was the transportation industry, which rose 2.4 percent over the month. The indexes for the construction industry and for the eating and drinking places segment of the wholesale/retail trade industry showed the largest declines during this period, with 1.6 percent and 1.7 percent drops, respectively. From June 1979 to June 1980, the indexes of employment for all nonmanufacturing industries and segments rose, except for personal services, which dropped 3.2 percent. This is a continuation of a trend present the last few months. The index for the hotels and other lodging places segment of the services industry and the index for the construction industry both showed the greatest annual increases, up 18.0 percent and 10.1 percent respectively.

STATE OF FLORIDA--BUSINESS INDICATORS

Business Indicators	June 1980	May 1980*	June 1979	Percent Change From	
				May 1980	June 1979
Index of Employment: /1					
Total Nonag. Employment	139.9	140.7	134.6	- 0.6	+ 3.9
Manufacturing	124.0	125.0	124.0	- 0.8	0
Durable Goods	130.8	132.8	131.7	- 1.5	- 0.7
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	194.8	195.1	183.7	- 0.2	+ 6.0
Other Durable Goods	117.3	119.6	120.7	- 1.9	- 2.8
Nondurable Goods	116.3	116.2	115.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Food & Kindred Prod.	107.1	104.9	103.0	+ 2.1	+ 4.0
Oth. Nondurable Goods	119.9	120.6	120.0	- 0.6	- 0.1
Nonmanufacturing	142.4	143.3	136.3	- 0.6	+ 4.5
Construction	115.4	117.3	104.8	- 1.6	+10.1
Transportation	128.1	125.1	120.7	+ 2.4	+ 6.1
Wholesale/Retail Trade	145.8	146.4	139.0	- 0.4	+ 4.9
Wholesale Trade	142.6	142.9	135.5	- 0.2	+ 5.2
Retail Trade	146.7	147.3	140.0	- 0.4	+ 4.8
Eat. & Drink. Places	182.0	185.1	171.5	- 1.7	+ 6.1
Other Retail Trade	135.1	134.9	129.6	+ 0.1	+ 4.2
Services	154.8	156.7	147.2	- 1.2	+ 5.2
Hotels & Oth. Lod. Pla.	160.6	161.7	136.1	- 0.7	+18.0
Personal Services	106.3	107.5	109.8	- 1.1	- 3.2
Health Services	178.5	177.8	171.0	+ 0.4	+ 4.4
Other Services	145.0	149.3	142.7	- 2.9	+ 1.6
Government	141.8	143.0	139.3	- 0.8	+ 1.8
Other Nonmfg. /2	140.3	139.9	134.7	+ 0.3	+ 4.2
Unemployment Comp:					
Initial Claims	39,552	35,659	32,572	+10.9	+21.4
Weeks Claimed	264,345	243,006	200,722	+ 8.8	+31.7
Gross Sales /3	$9,911,199,855	$10,402,413,320	$8,671,442,097	- 4.7	+14.3
Sales, Use Tax Coll. /3	$ 189,372,719	$ 198,503,297	$ 166,067,775	- 4.6	+14.0
New Incorporations /4	3,727	4,577	3,740	-18.6	- 0.3
Total U.C. Payments	$ 13,836,330	$ 11,459,748	$ 8,554,963	+20.7	+61.7

1/ 1972=100. This index has been seasonally adjusted.

2/ Mining, Communication, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

3/ Source: Florida Department of Revenue. Remitted in designated month for preceding month. Monthly totals for gross sales are neither complete nor strictly comparable from month to month due to the variation in the number of firms reporting this item.

4/ Office of the Secretary of State

* Revised

NEW HIRES AND RECALLS UP...NO CHANGE IN QUITS AND LAYOFFS: Midyear found Florida's turnover indicators mixed. New hires and recalls surpassed both May 1980 and June 1979 levels. This would seem to indicate an easing of recessionary pressures and perhaps signal increased economic activity. But continued low quit rates and high layoff rates clouded a seemingly rosy labor turnover picture. Workers believed that the job market was not sufficiently elastic for unwarranted changes of employment and the high layoff rate reflected the employers' economic woes. The next two or three months should determine whether this is a pause in a continuing slide or the bottom of the trough.

In the durable goods industries, the new hires in the lumber and wood products segment increased from 5.8 to 7.0; in the furniture and fixtures segment, new hires rose from 2.6 to 4.2 between May and June. In the same period, machinery except electrical and instruments registered no change in new hires. The lone decline in the new hire rate was found in stone, clay and glass products. The current layoff rate of 3.0 in transportation equipment was partially offset by a recall rate of 2.5. Between May and June, recalls rose in transportation equipment from 0.9 to 2.5 and in electrical and electronic equipment from 0.2 to 1.0. In this same period, quits decreased in every industry except machinery except electrical, which maintained a rate of 3.2. Although the durable goods sector had a layoff rate of 1.1, transportation equipment jumped from 1.5 to 3.0 and instruments and related products rose from 1.1 to 1.9.

From May to June, nondurable goods industries registered unexpected increases in new hires in food and kindred products (4.8 to 8.0) and apparel and other textile products (3.7 to 4.9). Not a single industry in this category posted a decline in new hires. The same two industries cited above reflected a counter-trend in quits--4.2 to 4.6 and 3.7 to 4.3, respectively. Printing and publishing experienced a gain in quits from 3.3 to 4.0. The yearly comparison of quits and layoffs verified that in spite of the encouraging monthly news, the sluggish performance of the economy continued to depress the confidence of workers and employers alike.

[illegible]
FLORIDA
(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATE									SEPARATION RATE								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979	June 1980	May 1980	June 1979
MANUFACTURING 1/	5.2	4.1	5.9	4.3	3.6	5.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	5.4	5.5	5.9	2.9	2.9	3.5	1.4	1.4	1.2
Durable Goods	4.7	4.0	6.0	3.5	3.3	5.4	1.0	0.5	0.4	4.6	5.1	5.0	2.4	2.6	3.4	1.1	1.3	0.4
Lumber & Wood Prods.	8.3	6.8	9.3	7.0	5.8	8.9	1.2	0.9	0.3	6.9	8.6	9.1	4.7	4.9	6.8	1.1	2.0	0.4
Furniture & Fixtures	4.5	3.0	4.9	4.2	2.6	4.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	5.7	7.4	5.6	4.0	4.8	3.9	1.1	1.7	**
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	3.7	4.2	5.8	3.2	3.7	5.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	4.2	5.6	4.6	2.2	2.8	3.5	0.7	1.3	**
Fabricated Metal	4.3	4.2	6.3	3.5	3.3	5.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	4.6	5.4	6.5	2.5	2.8	4.6	0.8	1.5	0.8
Machinery, except Elec.	4.7	4.8	5.7	4.5	4.5	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.8	5.6	5.0	3.2	3.2	3.8	0.3	1.0	0.1
Electrical & Electric Equipment	4.2	3.2	4.9	2.9	2.6	4.0	1.0	0.2	0.3	2.8	3.7	3.1	1.6	1.7	2.0	0.5	1.0	0.3
Transportation Equip.	5.1	3.3	5.9	2.4	2.3	5.1	2.5	0.9	0.6	5.3	4.3	5.0	1.4	1.7	2.5	3.0	1.5	1.0
Instruments & Related Products	3.5	3.3	6.8	2.7	2.7	6.1	**	0.1	0.2	5.8	5.4	5.4	2.4	2.6	4.0	1.9	1.1	0.1
Nondurable Goods	6.0	4.5	5.7	5.4	4.0	5.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	6.5	5.7	6.8	3.5	3.2	3.6	1.8	1.5	2.2
Food & Kindred Prods.	8.8	5.5	7.1	8.0	4.8	6.3	0.8	0.6	0.7	10.5	9.1	14.4	4.6	4.2	5.6	3.8	3.1	7.2
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	9.1	6.8	6.5	7.4	6.2	5.5	1.7	0.6	1.0	22.3	19.1	31.6	5.3	6.1	6.6	13.2	10.0	23.2
Apparel and Other Textiles	6.1	4.1	4.7	4.9	3.7	4.1	1.2	0.4	0.6	6.0	5.8	4.1	4.3	3.7	2.7	1.2	1.4	1.0
Paper & Allied Prods.	2.9	2.6	3.5	2.4	1.9	2.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	2.7	2.7	3.2	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.9
Printing & Publishing	5.2	4.6	5.5	5.0	4.6	5.1	0.1	**	0.3	5.4	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.3	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.2	1.8	3.9	2.1	1.6	3.8	0.1	0.1	**	1.5	1.8	2.0	0.8	1.1	1.6	0.1	0.1	**
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXC. FUELS	3.0	2.4	3.5	2.4	2.3	2.8	0.2	**	0.1	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.6	**	**	0.1

1/ [illegible]

* [illegible]

** Less than 0.05

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	June 1980	May 1980*	June 1979	NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	3519.2	3534.3	3380.3	-15.1	- 0.4	+138.9	+ 4.1
MANUFACTURING	436.2	441.3	436.3	- 5.1	- 1.2	- 0.1	0
Durable Goods	244.5	248.1	246.4	- 3.6	- 1.5	- 1.9	- 0.8
Lumber & Wood Products	21.2	21.7	22.5	- 0.5	- 2.3	- 1.3	- 5.8
Furniture & Fixtures	10.0	10.5	11.0	- 0.5	- 4.8	- 1.0	- 9.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	20.3	20.5	20.8	- 0.2	- 1.0	- 0.5	- 2.4
Primary Metal Industries	4.3	4.4	4.3	- 0.1	- 2.3	0	0
Fabricated Metal Products	29.3	30.4	31.9	- 1.1	- 3.6	- 2.6	- 8.2
Machinery, except Electrical	32.0	32.4	29.5	- 0.4	- 1.2	+ 2.5	+ 8.5
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	63.2	63.0	59.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.3	+ 3.5	+ 5.9
Transportation Equipment	45.2	45.9	46.5	- 0.7	- 1.5	- 1.3	- 2.8
Instruments & Related Products	12.2	12.5	12.1	- 0.3	- 2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	6.8	6.8	8.1	0	0	1.3	-16.0
Nondurable Goods	191.7	193.2	189.9	- 1.5	- 0.8	+ 1.8	+ 0.9
Food & Kindred Products	48.9	49.9	47.0	- 1.0	- 2.0	+ 1.9	+ 4.0
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	13.9	15.2	12.3	- 1.3	- 8.6	+ 1.6	+13.0
Tobacco Manufactures	2.3	2.4	2.4	- 0.1	- 4.2	- 0.1	- 4.2
Apparel & other Textile Products	35.8	35.7	34.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.0	+ 2.9
Paper & Allied Products	15.3	15.6	16.0	- 0.3	- 1.9	- 0.7	- 4.4
Printing & Publishing	37.5	37.6	36.2	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 1.3	+ 3.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	26.7	26.9	26.7	- 0.2	- 0.7	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods /2	25.2	25.1	26.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	- 1.6	- 6.0
MINING	10.1	10.2	10.0	-0.1	- 1.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels	8.9	9.1	8.9	- 0.2	- 2.2	0	0
Phosphate Rock	5.5	5.6	5.6	- 0.1	- 1.8	- 0.1	- 1.8
CONSTRUCTION	269.9	266.6	245.1	+ 3.3	+ 1.2	+24.8	+10.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, EXC. U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	220.5	217.0	209.2	+ 3.5	+ 1.6	+11.3	+ 5.4
Transportation	126.6	124.0	119.3	+ 2.6	+ 2.1	+ 7.3	+ 6.
Railroad Transportation	11.3	11.3	11.5	0	0	- 0.2	- 1.7
Local & Interurban Passenger Transport	7.3	7.5	6.8	- 0.2	- 2.7	+ 0.5	+ 7.4
Trucking & Warehousing	37.6	38.6	37.0	- 1.0	- 2.6	+ 0.6	+ 1.6
Transportation by Air	40.4	40.7	38.9	- 0.3	- 0.7	+ 1.5	+ 3.9
Communication exc. U.S. Postal Service	67.1	66.6	64.5	+ 0.5	+ 0.8	+ 2.6	+ 4.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	26.8	26.4	25.4	+ 0.4	+ 1.5	+ 1.4	+ 5.5

(continued)

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	June 1980	May 1980*	June 1979	NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	932.2	943.1	888.6	-10.9	- 1.2	+43.6	+ 4.9
Wholesale Trade	199.1	200.1	189.2	- 1.0	- 0.5	+ 9.9	+ 5.2
Wholesale Trade Durable Goods	117.4	117.9	111.4	- 0.5	- 0.4	+ 6.0	+ 5.4
Wholesale Trade Nondurable Goods	81.7	82.2	77.8	- 0.5	- 0.6	+ 3.9	+ 5.0
Retail Trade	733.1	743.0	699.4	- 9.9	- 1.3	+33.7	+ 4.8
Building and Garden Supplies	32.7	32.5	31.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 1.3	+ 4.1
General Merchandise Stores	96.0	98.0	101.7	- 2.0	- 2.0	- 5.7	- 5.6
Food Stores	136.3	136.5	118.8	- 0.2	- 0.1	+17.5	+14.7
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	80.3	81.3	82.9	- 1.0	- 1.2	- 2.6	- 3.1
Apparel & Accessory Stores	37.7	38.4	39.1	- 0.7	- 1.8	- 1.4	- 3.6
Furniture & Home Furnishings	34.7	35.2	32.7	- 0.5	- 1.4	+ 2.0	+ 6.1
Eating & Drinking Places	228.0	234.4	214.8	- 6.4	- 2.7	+13.2	+ 6.1
Miscellaneous Retail	87.4	86.7	78.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.8	+ 9.4	+12.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	243.2	241.0	233.3	+ 2.2	+ 0.8	+ 9.9	+ 4.2
Banking	55.1	54.7	51.7	+ 0.4	+ 0.7	+ 3.4	+ 6.6
Credit Agencies other than Banks	35.9	35.8	33.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	+ 2.1	+ 6.2
Insurance Carriers	42.4	42.2	42.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	- 0.3	- 0.7
SERVICES /3	775.5	779.6	737.6	- 4.1	- 0.5	+37.9	+ 5.1
Hotels & other Lodging Places	104.2	106.8	88.3	- 2.6	- 2.4	+15.9	+18.0
Personal Services	41.8	43.0	43.2	- 1.2	- 2.8	- 1.4	- 3.2
Health Services	193.4	192.2	185.3	+ 1.2	+ 0.6	+ 8.1	+ 4.4
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	631.6	635.5	620.2	- 3.9	- 0.6	+11.4	+ 1.8
Total Federal Government	100.0	99.3	86.5	+ 0.7	+ 0.7	+13.5	-15.6
Total State Government	128.4	127.4	123.1	+ 1.0	+ 0.8	+ 5.3	+ 4.3
Total Local Government	403.2	408.8	410.6	- 5.6	- 1.4	- 7.4	- 1.8

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salaried workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month, with the exception of federal employment for the Department of Defense, which is on an end-of-month basis. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic workers and military personnel of the armed forces are excluded. All data are adjusted to first quarter 1979 benchmark levels.

2/ Includes textile mill products, petroleum and coal products, rubber and plastics products not elsewhere classified, and leather and leather products.

3/ Includes a miscellaneous group of agricultural service establishments and establishments not elsewhere classified.

* Revised

STATE OF FLORIDA
FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
AND EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
TALLAHASSEE 32304
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Labor Market Information

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10/29/80

FLORIDA
Employment Statistics
Department of Labor and Employment Security
Division of Employment Security

September 1980 — LABOR MARKET INDICATORS (12-month Averages) — Letter No. 387

STATE OF FLORIDA	Year Ending July 1980	Year Ending July 1979	Percent Change
Civilian Labor Force	3,860,500	3,806,700	+ 1.4
Employment	3,635,900	3,566,000	+ 2.0
Unemployment	224,600	240,700	- 6.7
Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.3	xxx
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	3,476,900	3,301,100	+ 5.3
Unemployment Compensation			
Initial Claims	30,500	29,000	+ 5.2
Insured Unemployment	60,000	51,600	+16.3

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS: Florida's civilian labor force and total employment both increased from the year ending July 1979 to the year ending July 1980. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment also increased during this time period. The rates of growth for all three indicators, however, continued the decline begun the first of this year.

Total unemployment declined from the year ending July 1979 to the year ending July 1980, but the rate of decline has been decreasing since March. The unemployment rate rose to the January and February level of 5.8 percent, up from the 5.7 percent level for March through June. Although the July 1980 unemployment rate is lower than for the year ending July 1979, it increased for the first time since January 1977.

Unemployment compensation 12-month averages for initial claims and insured unemployment (weeks claimed) both rose over the year-ago levels. The rate of growth for initial claims declined from the June rate of 7.8 percent, but the rate of growth for insured unemployment continued to rise for the eighth month in a row.

THE NATION: The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the nation has fluctuated slightly over the last three months, but is substantially above the levels which prevailed earlier this year. The July unemployment rate was 7.8 percent, relatively unchanged from May (7.8 percent) and June (7.7 percent). There was little or no over-the-month change in the rates for adult men (6.7 percent), adult women (6.7 percent), and teenagers (19.0 percent). Jobless rates for most other worker categories also remained near their May and June levels. The number of unemployed persons, at 8.2 million in July, was similar to the levels registered in May and June but was up about two million since the turn of the year.

Total employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--rose by 460,000 in July to 97 million, following four consecutive monthly declines. However, nonfarm payroll employment--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--fell by 240,000 to 89.7 million in July. An increase in strike activity contributed to this drop. Like total employment, nonfarm jobs declined during the February-June period.

CPS DATA* FOR FLORIDA	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
JULY 1980	4,015,000	3,711,200	303,800	7.6

*These data are primarily for use in allocation of money under various federal programs, including CETA. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT DECLINES: Nonagricultural employment in Florida traditionally is at its lowest point of the year in July. This year is no exception, as preliminary estimates show an over-the-month drop of 41,300 (-1.2 percent) to 3,474,000. However, employment rose in all major industry divisions over the year. The largest monthly decline in employment occurred in the government industry division--a total of 28,100. A large part of the decrease was due to heavy layoffs of noninstructional personnel in local education. Most of this loss will be regained at the beginning of the new school term in September. Government employment was up by 13,900 (2.4 percent) over July 1979. Some of the losses in local education were offset by the hiring of Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) workers for the summer.

Manufacturing lost 8,900 jobs (-2.0 percent) from the previous month, but remained 1,400 (0.3 percent) above the June 1979 level of 427,100. Most of the over-the-month decrease was in nondurable goods--food and kindred products and apparel and other textile products. In durable goods, machinery except electrical and transportation equipment increased from June; instruments and related products did not change; the other industry segments, particularly lumber and wood products and fabricated metal products, decreased in employment. Since July is an off-season month for most manufacturing industries, many hourly workers take unpaid vacations at this time of the year.

Transportation and public utilities showed a combined over-the-month loss of 2,800 jobs (-1.3 percent) compared with an over-the-month gain of 1,000 last year at this time. Employment increased 5,300 (2.5 percent) over July 1979.

Wholesale and retail trade showed a combined monthly decrease of 1,800 (-0.2 percent) in July 1980; the monthly decline in July 1979 was 4,800. Retail trade industry segments that showed employment increases from June were food stores, automotive dealers and service stations, and furniture and home furnishings. Wholesale trade durable goods remained stable over the month.

Services lost 1,500 (-0.2 percent) jobs over the month. Most of the decrease in services were in business services, amusement and recreation services and private education.

Primarily due to warmer weather, longer days and more available workers, construction employment increased for the second consecutive month--up 900 (0.3 percent) jobs in July. Construction rose 20,900 over the year.

Finance, insurance and real estate also gained 900 (0.4 percent) jobs in July. Increases of 500 and 300 in banking and credit agencies other than banks, respectively, account for most of the monthly change. This is the fourth consecutive month in which this industry division gained employment. The increase since March is 3,400--an average of 850 per month.

Seasonality affects the various industries and areas differently and monthly changes cannot always be used as an indicator of economic growth. Over-the-year changes are fairly stable as they are influenced by the same seasonal factors and serve as a fairly good measure of the economy's performance. Florida's over-the-year changes in the past several months have been increases of between four and five percent for total nonagricultural employment. Although such gains during better times are closer to seven percent, Florida is presently one of only thirty states with annual nonfarm employment increases and is the only state with over 3,000,000 nonagricultural jobs that has over-the-year increases in total nonfarm employment as high as four percent.

A Labor Market Information Publication
by the Florida Department of Labor and
Employment Security
Division of Employment Security

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of $13,347.12, or $.39 per copy, including postage, to provide current state labor market data and an analysis of changes in the state economy as required under the terms of the cooperative agreement between the Florida Department of Labor and Employment Security and the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
				MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
	July 1980	June 1980*	July 1979	NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT /1	3,474.0	3,515.3	3,339.0	-41.3	- 1.2	+135.0	+ 4.0
MANUFACTURING	428.5	437.4	427.1	- 8.9	- 2.0	+ 1.4	+ 0.3
Durable Goods	244.1	246.2	244.3	- 2.1	- 0.9	- 0.2	- 0.1
Lumber & Wood Products	20.3	21.1	21.8	- 0.8	- 3.8	- 1.5	- 6.9
Furniture & Fixtures	9.6	10.0	10.8	- 0.4	- 4.0	- 1.2	-11.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	20.2	20.4	20.8	- 0.2	- 1.0	- 0.6	- 2.9
Primary Metal Industries	4.1	4.4	4.3	- 0.3	- 6.8	- 0.2	- 4.7
Fabricated Metal Products	29.9	30.5	31.5	- 0.6	- 2.0	- 1.6	- 5.1
Machinery, except Electrical	32.5	32.3	29.6	+ 0.2	+ 0.6	+ 2.9	+ 9.8
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	62.7	62.9	59.7	- 0.2	- 0.3	+ 3.0	+ 5.0
Transportation Equipment	46.0	45.5	46.3	+ 0.5	+ 1.1	- 0.3	- 0.6
Instruments & Related Products	12.3	12.3	11.5	0	0	+ 0.8	+ 7.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	6.5	6.8	8.0	- 0.3	- 4.4	- 1.5	-18.8
Nondurable Goods	184.4	191.2	182.8	- 6.8	- 3.6	+ 1.6	+ 0.9
Food & Kindred Products	44.8	48.9	43.5	- 4.1	- 8.4	+ 1.3	+ 3.0
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	11.2	13.8	9.8	- 2.6	-18.8	+ 1.4	+14.3
Tobacco Manufactures	2.0	2.3	2.2	- 0.3	-13.0	- 0.2	- 9.1
Apparel & other Textile Products	33.9	34.9	32.3	- 1.0	- 2.9	+ 1.6	+ 5.0
Paper & Allied Products	15.5	15.5	15.8	0	0	- 0.3	- 1.9
Printing & Publishing	37.2	37.5	36.1	- 0.3	- 0.8	+ 1.1	+ 3.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	26.4	26.8	26.9	- 0.4	- 1.5	- 0.5	- 1.9
Other Nondurable Goods /2	24.6	25.3	26.0	- 0.7	- 2.8	- 1.4	- 5.4
MINING	10.2	10.2	10.1	0	0	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Nonmetallic Minerals, except Fuels	9.1	9.0	8.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Phosphate Rock	5.7	5.6	5.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.8	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
CONSTRUCTION	271.5	270.6	250.6	+ 0.9	+ 0.3	+20.9	+ 8.3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, EXC. U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	215.5	218.3	210.2	- 2.8	- 1.3	+ 5.3	+ 2.5
Transportation	121.6	124.4	119.9	- 2.8	- 2.3	+ 1.7	+ 1.4
Railroad Transportation	11.2	11.2	11.7	0	0	- 0.5	- 4.3
Local & Interurban Passenger Transport	7.5	7.3	7.1	+ 0.2	+ 2.7	+ 0.4	+ 5.6
Trucking & Warehousing	36.7	37.7	36.2	- 1.0	- 2.7	+ 0.5	+ 1.4
Transportation by Air	40.1	40.5	39.1	- 0.4	- 1.0	+ 1.0	+ 2.6
Communication exc. U.S. Postal Service	67.0	67.1	64.8	- 0.1	- 0.1	+ 2.2	+ 3.4
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	26.9	26.8	25.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4	+ 1.4	+ 5.5

(continued)

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
FLORIDA
(Prepared in cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands of Employees)			CHANGE TO CURRENT MONTH FROM:			
	July 1980	June 1980*	July 1979	MONTH AGO		YEAR AGO	
				NO.	PER-CENT	NO.	PER-CENT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	928.5	930.3	883.8	- 1.8	- 0.2	+44.7	+ 5.1
Wholesale Trade	198.4	199.4	188.9	- 1.0	- 0.5	+ 9.5	+ 5.0
Wholesale Trade Durable Goods	117.8	117.8	112.5	0	0	+ 5.3	+ 4.7
Wholesale Trade Nondurable Goods	80.6	81.6	76.4	- 1.0	- 1.2	+ 4.2	+ 5.5
Retail Trade	730.1	730.9	694.9	- 0.8	- 0.1	+35.2	+ 5.1
Building and Garden Supplies	32.4	32.5	31.3	- 0.1	- 0.3	+ 1.1	+ 3.5
General Merchandise Stores	95.6	96.4	100.9	- 0.8	- 0.8	- 5.3	- 5.3
Food Stores	137.0	135.2	120.3	+ 1.8	+ 1.3	+16.7	+13.9
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	81.1	80.3	81.2	+ 0.8	+ 1.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel & Accessory Stores	37.3	37.7	38.3	- 0.4	- 1.1	- 1.0	- 2.6
Furniture & Home Furnishings	34.9	34.6	32.9	+ 0.3	+ 0.9	+ 2.0	+ 6.1
Eating & Drinking Places	225.1	227.0	211.6	- 1.9	- 0.8	+13.5	+ 6.4
Miscellaneous Retail	86.7	87.2	78.4	- 0.5	- 0.6	+ 8.3	+10.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	243.6	242.7	234.8	+ 0.9	+ 0.4	+ 8.8	+ 3.7
Banking	55.6	55.1	51.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.9	+ 3.7	+ 7.1
Credit Agencies other than Banks	36.3	36.0	34.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.8	+ 2.1	+ 6.1
Insurance Carriers	42.4	42.4	42.8	0	0	- 0.4	- 0.9
SERVICES /3	776.6	778.1	736.7	- 1.5	- 0.2	+39.9	+ 5.4
Hotels & other Lodging Places	105.1	105.1	86.4	0	0	+18.7	+21.6
Personal Services	42.7	42.0	42.4	+ 0.7	+ 1.7	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Health Services	194.5	194.0	186.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.3	+ 7.7	+ 4.1
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	599.6	627.7	585.7	-28.1	- 4.5	+13.9	+ 2.4
Total Federal Government	96.0	95.5	86.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.5	+ 9.1	+10.5
Total State Government	122.1	125.9	118.9	- 3.8	- 3.0	+ 3.2	+ 2.7
Total Local Government	381.5	406.3	379.9	-24.8	- 6.1	+ 1.6	+ 0.4

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salaried workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month, with the exception of federal employment for the Department of Defense, which is on an end-of-month basis. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic workers and military personnel of the armed forces are excluded. All data are adjusted to first quarter 1979 benchmark levels.

2/ Includes textile mill products, petroleum and coal products, rubber and plastics products not elsewhere classified, and leather and leather products.

3/ Includes a miscellaneous group of agricultural service establishments and establishments not elsewhere classified.

* Revised

HOURS AND EARNINGS: A shorter workweek in July 1980 caused average weekly earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers to decrease 0.1 percent from the June 1980 figure to $237.80. Two factors affecting the hours and earnings this month are unpaid vacations taken by many employees (causing lower average weekly hours), and layoffs of lower paid workers (causing an increase in average hourly earnings). The average workweek during July declined by 0.5 hours per week (1.2 percent), as many industries had complete or partial shutdowns for vacations. The average hourly earnings over the month increased by $.07 per hour (1.2 percent), as 9,500 production workers were laid off in July. Since January 1980, the number of production workers has declined by more than 23,200 while average hourly earnings have been increasing steadily, thus indicating that the lower paid workers are victims of downward economic movement. All of durable goods manufacturing, except stone, clay & glass products, fabricated metal products, and electrical and electronic equipment had lower average weekly earnings during the month. Among the nondurable goods industries, only fruit and vegetable canneries, apparel and other textile employees and workers in the chemical industry experienced lower average weekly earnings in July.

The stone, clay and glass industry made the greatest monthly improvement in average weekly earnings by grossing $12.67 (4.8 percent) more per week. The largest decline in weekly earnings was the electrical and electronic equipment producers, losing an average of $14.50 (5.5 percent) from their weekly paychecks. The makers of furniture and fixtures and stone, clay and glass products were the only manufacturing industries to experience a longer workweek in July. All manufacturing industries, excluding machinery except electrical and preserved fruits and vegetables had yearly gains in average weekly earnings; only the preserved fruits and vegetables industry had lower average hourly earnings than in July 1979.

Like the manufacturing production workers, the nonsupervisory employees among the published nonmanufacturing industries also experienced a shorter workweek during July. This caused lower average weekly earnings for all published nonmanufacturing, except communication excluding U. S. Postal Service. Banking had the largest drop in weekly hours, 4.9 percent, which in turn created the greatest decline in average weekly earnings of 3.5 percent. All published nonmanufacturing industries except electric, gas and sanitary services had higher average hourly earnings during the month, but these increases were not caused by a reduction of lower paid workers; instead they were normal hourly wage rate increases given by the employers.

Spendable Earnings

Spendable earnings for Florida's manufacturing production workers are as follows:

	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979
Gross Weekly Earnings	$237.80	$237.98*	$219.05
Spendable Earnings For:			
Workers with no dependents	190.71	190.84	177.37
Married workers with three dependents filing joint returns	208.45	208.59*	194.15

NOTE: These figures reflect estimated tax liabilities rather than the amounts actually withheld from paychecks.

* Revised

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING
AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES /1
FLORIDA

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	July 1980	June 1980*	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980*	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980*	July 1979
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	$237.80	$237.98	$219.05	39.7	40.2	39.9	$5.99	$5.92	$5.49
Durable Goods	249.88	250.26	226.06	39.6	40.3	39.8	6.31	6.21	5.68
Lumber & Wood Prod.	188.03	192.25	170.14	36.3	36.9	36.2	5.18	5.21	4.70
Furniture & Fixtures	192.76	194.22	171.46	39.1	39.0	37.6	4.93	4.98	4.56
Stone, Clay & Glass	277.76	265.09	253.89	44.3	43.6	43.4	6.27	6.08	5.85
Primary Metal Ind.	250.71	260.37	241.76	40.7	42.2	40.7	6.16	6.17	5.94
Fabricated Metal	247.44	244.39	224.52	40.3	40.8	40.6	6.14	5.99	5.53
Machinery, except Electrical	213.94	224.15	224.25	36.2	37.8	39.0	5.91	5.93	5.75
Electric and Electronic Equipment	246.96	261.46	210.52	39.2	41.7	38.0	6.30	6.27	5.54
Transportation Equip.	315.90	309.02	291.07	40.5	40.5	41.7	7.80	7.63	6.98
Instruments & Related Products	223.30	223.51	193.19	40.6	41.7	40.5	5.50	5.36	4.77
Nondurable Goods	223.84	222.80	209.60	39.9	40.0	40.0	5.61	5.57	5.24
Food & Kindred Prods.	223.39	216.84	207.46	41.6	41.7	41.0	5.37	5.20	5.06
Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	194.43	195.35	195.05	43.4	44.6	41.5	4.48	4.38	4.70
Tobacco Manufactures	172.20	167.93	148.97	35.8	37.4	38.1	4.81	4.49	3.91
Apparel and other Textiles	140.91	146.57	129.89	36.6	37.2	35.2	3.85	3.94	3.69
Paper & Allied Prods.	362.90	361.09	333.32	43.1	43.4	43.8	8.42	8.32	7.61
Printing & Publishing	242.52	241.02	211.63	37.6	37.6	36.3	6.45	6.41	5.83
Chemicals and Allied Products	302.00	310.34	296.86	41.2	41.6	43.4	7.33	7.46	6.84
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	299.56	302.36	283.25	47.1	48.3	50.4	6.36	6.26	5.62
Phosphate Rock	330.05	332.20	308.44	43.2	44.0	44.0	7.64	7.55	7.01
COMMUNICATION	328.68	319.14	304.09	41.5	40.5	40.6	7.92	7.88	7.49
ELECTRIC, GAS & SANITARY SERVICES	344.45	348.19	324.44	41.5	41.9	42.3	8.30	8.31	7.67
BANKING	167.31	173.43	159.60	39.0	41.0	40.0	4.29	4.23	3.99

1/ These average earnings are computed on a "gross" basis and reflect changes in premium pay for overtime and late shift work as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates. Estimates are for all full-time production and related workers who are employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The estimated number of production workers for July was 307,888 for manufacturing; 7,192 for nonmetallic mining and quarrying; 52,135 for communication; 21,554 for electric, gas and sanitary services and 45,119 for banking.

* Revised

BUSINESS INDICATORS: The seasonally adjusted index of total nonagricultural employment increased by 0.4 percent from June to July and by 4.0 percent from July 1979. The indexes of employment for all major industry divisions rose over the year; all but manufacturing, transportation and services rose over the month.

The indexes for total manufacturing decreased by 0.4 percent, durable goods by 0.5 percent and nondurable goods by 0.3 percent. All components of manufacturing declined over the month except for nondurable goods other than food and kindred products, and increased over the year except for durable goods otner than electrical and electronic equipment.

In the indexes for the nonmanufacturing industries, all major components showed monthly increases except for transportation and services. Although services declined by 0.5 percent, personal services increased by 4.7 percent. Transportation decreased by 1.7 percent. Trade jumped by 1.0 percent, mostly due to changes in retail trade. Hotels and other lodging places showed the largest over-the-year increase (21.8 percent). Construction also showed a very good increase, 8.7 percent, over July 1979.

Unemployment Compensation initial claims and weeks claimed both rose from June to July. Part of this increase can be attributed to a change in the Unemployment Compensation law, effective July 1, which raises the maximum weekly benefit from $95 to $105 on all new initial claims filed after July 1. Since this would not be retroactive to claims filed prior to July 1, local Unemployment Compensation claims offices were advising June claimants to delay filing until July, if possible. Increased benefit amounts also contributed to the rise in total U. C. payments.

STATE OF FLORIDA--BUSINESS INDICATORS

Business Indicators	July 1980	June 1980*	July 1979	Percent Change From	
				June 1980	July 1979
Index of Employment: /1					
Total Nonag. Employment	140.2	139.7	135.0	+ 0.4	+ 4.0
Manufacturing	123.8	124.3	123.4	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Durable Goods	131.0	131.7	131.1	- 0.5	- 0.1
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	192.0	193.9	182.8	- 1.0	+ 5.0
Other Durable Goods	118.1	118.5	120.2	- 0.3	- 1.7
Nondurable Goods	115.6	116.0	114.6	- 0.3	+ 0.9
Food & Kindred Prod.	104.3	107.1	101.3	- 2.6	+ 3.0
Oth. Nondurable Goods	120.1	119.5	119.8	+ 0.5	+ 0.3
Nonmanufacturing	142.9	142.2	136.9	+ 0.5	+ 4.5
Construction	116.0	115.7	107.1	+ 0.3	+ 8.3
Transportation	123.8	125.9	122.1	- 1.7	+ 1.4
Wholesale/Retail Trade	146.9	145.5	139.8	+ 1.0	+ 5.1
Wholesale Trade	143.1	142.9	136.3	+ 0.1	+ 5.0
Retail Trade	147.9	146.3	140.7	+ 1.1	+ 5.1
Eat. & Drink. Places	184.3	181.2	173.3	+ 1.7	+ 6.3
Other Retail Trade	135.9	134.7	130.0	+ 0.9	+ 4.5
Services	154.5	155.3	146.6	- 0.5	+ 5.4
Hotels & Oth. Lod. Pla.	161.7	162.0	132.9	- 0.2	+21.7
Personal Services	111.8	106.8	111.0	+ 4.7	+ 0.7
Health Services	179.4	179.1	172.2	+ 0.2	+ 4.2
Other Services	143.1	145.7	141.0	- 1.8	+ 1.5
Government	143.1	140.9	139.8	+ 1.6	+ 3.1
Other Nonmfg. /2	141.0	140.2	135.9	+ 0.6	+ 3.8
Unemployment Comp:					
Initial Claims	48,430	39,552	45,899	+22.4	+ 5.5
Weeks Claimed	321,635	264,345	266,182	+21.7	+20.8
Gross Sales /3	$13,997,643,255	$9,911,199,855	$12,430,973,750	+41.2	+12.6
Sales, Use Tax Coll. /3	$ 195,437,497	$ 189,372,719	$ 177,897,825	+ 3.2	+ 9.9
New Incorporations /4	3,868	3,727	3,945	+ 3.8	- 2.0
Total U.C. Payments	$ 16,572,104	$ 13,836,330	$ 10,916,644	+19.8	+51.8

1/ 1972=100. This index has been seasonally adjusted.

2/ Mining, Communication, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services, and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

3/ Source: Florida Department of Revenue Remitted in designated month for preceding month. Monthly totals for gross sales are neither complete nor strictly comparable from month to month due to the variation in the number of firms reporting this item.

4/ Office of the Secretary of State

* Revised

LABOR TURNOVER REFLECTS CONTINUED SLOWING OF ECONOMY: Current manufacturing turnover compared with July 1979 experienced a drop in new hires from 4.9 to 4.0, an increase in recalls from 0.6 to 1.0, a decrease in quits and layoffs from 3.3 to 2.7 and 1.1 to 0.9, respectively. Those figures indicated a continued slowing of the economy in spite of the upswing in construction, increased orders for durable goods and falling interest rates. The monthly comparison had new hires with no change at 4.0, recalls up from 0.7 to 1.0, quits up from 2.6 to 2.7, and layoffs down from 1.5 to 0.9. Employers were taking advantage of experienced workers rather than hiring new employees who would have to be trained. The only bright spot was the low layoff rate, which meant that firms were not cutting back in employment as extensively as in the recent past. The quit rate was not up sufficiently to show worker confidence in being able to "job hop" with any degree of success.

The current durable goods new hire rates compared with July 1979 were lower in every industry. The same conditions were prevalent in quits with the exception of lumber and wood products and transportation equipment, which reflected gains from 6.2 to 7.2 and 1.8 to 1.9, respectively. All industries had increases in recalls except machinery except electrical and instruments and related products, both of which remained unchanged. Transportation equipment made the largest gain in recalls from 0.7 to 2.7 between July 1979 and July 1980. During this same period, layoffs dropped in lumber and wood products from 1.0 to 0.6 and in fabricated metal products from 1.0 to 0.4. The other industries experienced increases or remained stable. The overall picture drawn from the foregoing information showed that the economic outlook was still gloomy. Those elements which might show improvement were too scattered and too few to produce a general upward trend.

The monthly comparison of new hires and quits seemed to present a more positive outlook. Each rate was evenly divided between increases and decreases. Layoffs for the same period were lower for all industries except machinery except electrical, up from 0.2 to 0.7, and electrical and electronic equipment, up from 0.5 to 0.9. New hires and quits for lumber and wood products made the largest gains, from 6.7 to 8.8 and 4.6 to 7.2, respectively.

Transportation equipment layoffs experienced a drop from 3.1 to 1.0. While over-the-year turnover reflected continuing sluggish economic activity, the monthly comparison showed possible beginnings of renewed growth.

Compared with 1979, the current nondurable goods turnover still conformed to a pattern of overall decline. Recalls which tend to be higher in a slack economy moved upward in food and kindred products, paper and allied products, and printing and publishing. New hires were down in every industry. Quits were lower in the same industries in which recalls climbed, as well as in chemicals and allied products. The only portion of the slumping pattern which was consistent in layoffs was the layoff rates in paper and allied products, and printing and publishing, which experienced a gain of 1.4 and 0.2, respectively. The current new hires compared with those of the previous month were mainly lower. Apparel had a 0.5 rise in new hires and chemicals had no change. In this same period, quits declined in the apparel and in the printing and publishing industries. Recalls rose in all industries except chemicals. Layoffs increased or remained the same for all industries except food and kindred products.

The yearly and monthly signals for the nondurable goods industries were indeed mixed and no definite trend for coming months was established.

LABOR TURNOVER--FIRST SIX MONTHS IN REVIEW: The following table shows how each rate reflects conditions from a healthy expanding economy to one which is contracting and slowing to a recessionary level. These factors should be kept in mind as a rule of thumb.

1. Turnover pointing to a strong growing economy:
   - a. High new hire rate
   - b. High quit rate
   - c. Low layoff rate
   - d. Relatively low recall rate
2. Turnover pointing to a slowing shrinking economy:
   - a. Low new hire rate
   - b. Low quit rate
   - c. High layoff rate
   - d. Relatively high recall rate

Each monthly rate is ranked in descending order from the highest (1) to the lowest (6) by month for 1980:

Month	Total Accessions	New Hires	Recalls	Total Separations	Quits	Layoffs
January	5.4 (1)	4.5 (1)	0.8 (1)	5.0 (5)	3.0 (2)	0.9 (5)
February	4.8 (4)	4.1 (3)	0.6 (3)	4.5 (6)	2.8 (5)	0.7 (6)
March	5.0 (2)	4.3 (2)	0.5 (5)	5.4 (3)	3.1 (1)	1.3 (4)
April	4.6 (5)	3.9 (5)	0.6 (3)	6.3 (1)	3.0 (2)	2.1 (1)
May	4.1 (6)	3.6 (6)	0.4 (6)	5.5 (2)	2.9 (4)	1.4 (3)
June	4.9 (3)	4.0 (4)	0.7 (2)	5.2 (4)	2.6 (6)	1.5 (2)

LABOR TURNOVER IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING /1
FLORIDA
(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATE									SEPARATION RATE								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRE			RECALL			TOTAL			QUIT			LAYOFF		
	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979	July 1980	June 1980	July 1979
ALL MANUFACTURING /1	5.1	4.9*	5.7	4.0	4.1*	4.9	1.0	0.7*	0.6	4.8	5.2*	5.7	2.7	2.7*	3.3	0.9	1.5*	1.1
Durable Goods	5.2	4.8	5.4	3.9	3.8	4.8	1.1	0.8	0.4	4.8	4.8	5.2	2.6	2.5	3.2	0.8	1.2	0.6
Lumber & Wood Prods.	9.8	7.7	10.1	8.8	6.7	9.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	9.4	6.5	9.8	7.2	4.6	6.2	0.6	0.9	1.0
Furniture & Fixtures	6.5	5.8	5.6	4.6	5.1	5.4	1.9	0.7	0.1	6.3	7.5	7.2	3.0	4.3	4.5	1.2	1.9	0.5
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	5.3	3.9	5.5	3.9	3.4	5.0	1.3	0.4	0.2	4.7	4.2	4.6	2.2	2.3	2.8	0.5	0.6	0.5
Fabricated Metal	5.2	4.8	5.4	4.4	3.9	4.9	0.7	0.8	0.4	4.3	5.1	6.6	2.8	2.6	4.6	0.4	1.3	1.0
Machinery, except Elec.	5.0	5.1	5.7	4.7	4.9	5.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	4.7	4.5	4.8	2.9	3.0	3.6	0.7	0.2	0.1
Electrical & Electric Equipment	3.4	3.7	4.2	2.2	3.1	3.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	3.9	3.0	3.7	1.4	1.8	2.1	0.9	0.5	0.6
Transportation Equip.	6.6	5.6	5.0	3.7	2.9	3.9	2.7	2.5	0.7	4.2	5.7	3.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.0	3.1	0.3
Instruments & Related Products	2.7	3.6	4.8	2.2	2.6	4.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	5.0	6.2	5.9	3.0	2.6	3.4	1.2	2.0	0.5
Nondurable Goods	5.2	5.1	5.9	4.1	4.5	5.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	4.9	5.8	6.4	2.9	2.9	3.4	1.0	1.8	1.3
Food & Kindred Prods.	7.1	7.8	8.3	5.8	6.9	7.0	1.3	0.8	1.2	7.0	10.2	10.2	4.1	4.1	5.1	1.6	4.1	3.6
Preserved Fruits & Vegetables	8.6	8.8	8.1	4.2	7.3	5.9	4.4	1.5	2.2	11.7	23.2	14.5	3.9	5.4	4.7	5.9	14.3	8.1
Apparel and Other Textiles	5.0	4.0	6.2	3.5	3.0	4.5	1.5	1.0	1.7	5.1	4.5	6.2	2.8	3.1	2.6	1.0	1.0	2.5
Paper & Allied Prods.	2.8	3.0	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	3.9	2.7	2.8	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.4
Printing & Publishing	4.9	4.5	5.5	4.2	4.3	4.9	0.6	0.2	0.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	2.9	3.1	2.9	0.7	0.4	0.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.5	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.9	**	**	**	2.2	1.7	3.1	1.4	0.9	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.7
NONMETALLIC MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	3.6	3.3	2.4	3.2	2.6	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	2.8	2.1	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.8	**	**	**

1/ All industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.
The rates are based on accessions and separations for the entire calendar month.

* Revised
** Rate less than 0.05%